"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
To-day showers; to-morrow partly cloudy; moderate northwest winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,210. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PARTY CONTROL FOR ROOSEVELT

Indications in Pivotal Districts that the State Convention Will Do as He Wishes.

LITTLE HOPE AT THE POLLS

Machine Leaders Even Now Trying to Trade State Ticket for the Legislature.

SCANDAL IN NORTHERN TIER

Graft in Forestry Deals Likely to Result in a Huge Vote for the Democrats.

Unless President Taft should change his proclaimed attitude in the Roosevelt-Old Guard imbroglio, the progressive element, headed by Col. Roosevelt, will control the Republican State Convention. This prediction is based on careful observations in the course of a trip made last week by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES through some pivotal sections of the State. He had opportunity at this time to talk with leaders of both parties and to gauge public sentiment in the localities he traversed.

Another discovery which will startle some Republicans in the State was the indication that the Republican leaders had virtually abandoned hope of electing their State ticket and that they were concentrating their forces in a fight to retain control of the next Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew and undertake a new apportionment of the Congressional districts throughout the State. To make certain the election of a Republican majority to the Legislature, the Republican leaders in some localities are making frantic efforts to patch up deals with the Democrats, with a view of swapping Republican votes for local and State offices against Democratic votes for the Republican candidates for seats in the next Legislature.

Angered by Fight on Roosevelt.

The defeat of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for the Temporary Chairmanship of the Republican State Convention and the choice of Vice President James S. Sherman instead has caused a tremendous stir among the Republicans in the State. Everywhere this action is denounced by the more independent type of Republicans as misrepresenting the attitude of the party voters toward the two men. Everywhere he heard the action deplored, even by the lieutenants of leaders who voted against the Colonel, as criminally foolish from a party point of view.

In localities where the leadership is in the hands of men who voted against Col. Roosevelt, either personally or through proxy, the rank and file of their organizations were found to be teeming with new-made insurgents. In some places this wave of insurrection has taken the form of open revolt; in others, for lack of leadership and other outlet of the rising indignation, it has assumed the form of a bitter, sullen resentment and a determination to vote the Democratic ticket, as the only means of wreaking vengeance on the present leadership.

This spirit was noticeable especially before Col. Roosevelt had announced his willingness to assume the leadership in the fight of the progressives. This may change matters, and some of the leaders profess already to have noticed it.

The announcement was made while the representative of THE TIMES was visiting Oneida County, the stronghold of Vice President Sherman. A primary fight in the Republican organization is in progress there.

"We were both at loss for a big issue in this fight," said the leader of the insurrection against the Sherman organization. "We have it now. From now on our battle cry will be 'Rooseveltism against Shermanism.'"

Before the Colonel's announcement little was heard up-State about primary fights. The apparent quiet among the Republicans was ominous of impending trouble.

"What's the use of having a primary fight?" said an independent Republican in one of the Northern New York counties. "It requires a revolution in this neck of the woods to nominate an Overseer of the Poor against the will of the machine. We'll wait and 'get hunk' on Election Day."

Even the Democrats have taken exception to the deception practiced by the leaders of the Old Guard in their eagerness to show the Colonel "his place."

Bossism Puts Tariff Aside.

One hears little discussion of broken tariff pledges and high cost of living in the rural sections, although undoubtedly these questions are destined to come to the front as the foremost issues in the Congressional campaign. The tariff issue has been crowded to the background before the flood of indignation against the Old Guard leaders. Nearly all the talk up-State now is against bossism, and the direct primaries issue, which was on the verge of being shelved, is coming to the front again.

"The Republican State Committee is supposed to represent all the Republican voters of the State," said a prominent Utica Republican. "Who can doubt that if Vice President Sherman and Col. Roosevelt had been running on opposing tickets for the Temporary Chairmanship of the convention, and the Republican voters had been the arbiters, that the Colonel would have received five votes to every one for Sherman? How then can the Republican State Committee justify its action?"

Until the Sherman incident came to re-

Continued on Page 2.

NICHOLAS NOW A KING.

Montenegro Raised to a Kingdom with Much Ceremony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Times.

CETTINGE, Aug. 28.—Montenegro today has made a kingdom and a King. Since early morning Cettinge has presented a wonderful spectacle, and the streets of the village capital, which are beautifully adorned with festoons, Venetian masts and banners, have been densely crowded with a picturesque throng.

At 5 o'clock this morning the church bells began pealing and military bands and trumpeters traversed the streets. At 6:30 the Skupshtina assembled in secret session and voted an address to Prince Nicholas, requesting him to assume the royal title. An hour later a Parliamentary deputation headed by the President entered the palace, bearing a document embodying the decision of the national representatives, to which the Prince appended his signature.

As soon as this solemn act was completed the Crown Prince appeared on a balcony of the palace and proclaimed the new kingdom to the assembled army and people.

"Montenegro," he said, "has become a kingdom and your Prince a King."

The announcement was received with loud cries of "Zivio!" which were renewed when King Nicholas, himself, wearing the national costume, stepped upon the balcony, accompanied by the Queen and all the attending royal personages, and acknowledged the salutations of the multitude. In a little while the royal couple left the palace on foot and proceeded to the adjoining monastery, the new King conducting his daughter, Queen Helena of Italy, and Victor Emmanuel of Italy conducting Queen Milena.

The ancient monastery at Cettinge embodies some of the noblest traditions of Montenegro's history. It was many times besieged by the Turks and once with all its precious documents and relics was blown up by the monks, who preferred death to surrender to their traditional Moslem foe. Here the Te Deum was celebrated and the allocution delivered by the Archbishop of Cettinge.

At the conclusion of the service a salute of 101 guns was fired.

Official receptions were held this afternoon, and to-night the town resounds with the strains of military bands and with the singing of national songs. Not only the streets but the neighboring heights are illuminated and bonfires are burning on all the mountains of Montenegro.

ROOSEVELT IN WALL STREET.

Bear Plans Said to be Based on Advance Knowledge of His Speeches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Telegraph yesterday printed a dispatch from its New York financial correspondent, professing to give the substance of speeches ex-President Roosevelt is to deliver this week at Denver and at Osawatomie, Kan. The correspondent says:

"Wall Street understands that the bear leaders expect to start a lively selling campaign next week, when Theodore Roosevelt makes several sensational speeches. The bear party expects to profit handsomely through the former President's attacks upon corporations and his reiterated demand for more stringent laws governing railroads."

Of the proposed speech at Osawatomie, the correspondent says:

"At Osawatomie, Kan., on Aug. 31, Col. Roosevelt will deliver a speech over which the bears are secretly exulting as certain to affect the stock market," and proceeds to give an alleged summary of the speech.

VATICAN'S FORMAL REPLY IN.

Merry del Val's Note Delivered to Spanish Foreign Minister.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 28.—Garcia Pritro, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day received the Vatican's reply to the note outlining Spain's position in the dispute with the Holy See, which Marquis de Ojeda, the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, handed to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, Aug. 1, shortly before the Ambassador was recalled to Spain by Premier Canalejas.

In his answer Cardinal Merry del Val confines himself to the consideration of the conduct of the various Cabinets at Madrid toward the Roman curia during the negotiations with regard to the religious congregations and to a justification of the attitude adopted by the Holy See. Señor Pritro will submit the Cardinal's reply to a Cabinet council.

Premier Canalejas in an interview today reiterated his intention to ardently adhere to his original programme. He says he has no intention to resign, but on the contrary will remain in power as long as possible to work for his country's welfare.

The Cortes will convent Oct. 31.

BARCELONA, Aug. 28.—Catholics held ninety-eight open-air meetings throughout Catalonia to-day as manifestations of loyalty to the Pope. The Radicals also held meetings in each ward of Barcelona. Troops everywhere were in readiness, but there was no disorder.

MADE LOVE WITH A GUN.

Laundryman Then Robbed Sweetheart Who Refused Him.

Lee Do King, a laundryman of 43 Pell Street, was held by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Court yesterday for examination on a charge of robbing Jen Fong, a Chinese woman, who had rejected his proposal of marriage.

When Lee asked Jen to marry him she refused, saying she had a husband. Lee said that didn't matter, as the husband was in China, and probably would never return.

But Jen still rejected Lee, who, she said, produced a revolver and robbed her of six Chinese bracelets valued at $275.

Since then, she said, Lee has renewed his proposal, frequently calling at her home, 11 Pell Street, and threatening her.

The World's Greatest pleasure route is via the Hudson River Day Line. Good music.—Adv.

SMUGGLED NECKLACE IN WOMAN'S HAT

Mrs. I. R. Adriance Gives Up $6,000 Pearls After Husband Admits She Has Them.

OTHER GEMS ON DAUGHTER

Wealthy Poughkeepsie Woman Tears Up a Telltale Letter from Her Jewelers—Friend's Necklace Also Seized.

What the Customs officials assert is one of the most important seizures from an incoming passenger at this port since the Dodge necklace seizure some years ago, was made yesterday upon the arrival here from Liverpool of the White Star liner Baltic. Mrs. I. Reynolds Adriance of Poughkeepsie, whose husband is an officer in an agricultural implement manufacturing concern here, and wealthy, was forced to give up a costly pearl necklace which the officials declare she was attempting to smuggle in concealed in a large rough straw turban she was wearing. In addition, she and her daughter were made to turn over a collection of jewels worth thousands of dollars.

The seizure was made by C. C. Wall, Special Agent, and the collection now in the Government's custody is said to be the most valuable that has been sent to the Appraiser's Stores in years. To-day Mrs. Adriance and those who accompanied her across the Atlantic will have to appear before Surveyor Henry and Deputy Surveyor Smyth. It will then be determined if any will have to stand trial for their acts. A second pearl necklace was found upon Mrs. Mary H. Doughty, who accompanied Mrs. Adriance. This is said to be almost as valuable as the first find, and its finding came as a surprise to the searchers.

On the Baltic came Mrs. Adriance, Miss Marion C. Adriance, her daughter; John P. Adriance, her son, and Mrs. Mary H. Doughty. When the pier was reached Mr. Adriance met them. He is Secretary of Adriance, Platt & Co., manufacturers of harvest machinery, with a large plant at Poughkeepsie. His father, John P. Adriance, was one of the founders of the firm. Mr. Adriance is also President of the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, President of the Adriance Memorial Library, a Director of the Dutchess Fire Insurance Company, and has been for many years a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Education. The family is one of the most prominent socially in that city and lives in a beautiful home in Academy Street.

Miss Adriance has been attending a finishing school in Rome, Italy, with Mrs. Doughty, a relative, as chaperon. Mrs. Adriance and her son joined them several weeks ago and all have been touring Europe. Recently they have been the guests of Mrs. J. W. Hinkey of Poughkeepsie in Italy, where she now resides with her three children.

Officials Knew of Necklace.

The information upon which the family were detained and submitted to a humiliating search is said to have come to Mr. Wall some weeks ago. Its source he will not divulge. Because of the prominence of the family and the danger of mistakes the customs men proceeded with great caution. Though Wall boarded the vessel down the bay he did not charge an attempt to smuggle until their baggage was examined and they were about to depart from the pier.

While the vessel was coming to the pier Wall quietly investigated. Of the party he could at first locate only Mrs. Doughty. Mrs. Adriance made one declaration for herself and children. This she signed Ada F. C. Adriance. The party had seven trunks and five pieces of hand baggage, but the declaration showed nothing dutiable except "$385 worth of clothing and trinkets." It was some time after the arrival of the Baltic before the baggage was finally deposited upon the pier. Inspector George L. Babcock was assigned to examine it. The officials declare that three times while the examination was going on Mrs. Adriance was asked whether she had any jewelry either presented to her or purchased abroad, and each time she replied that she had not.

An Appraiser was called and he again questioned her about having undeclared goods, and again she is said to have replied that she had none. But the result of the Appraiser's examination was that the declaration was raised to contain $100 more goods than originally declared.

Mr. Wall and Deputy Surveyor John Raczkiewicz, who stood near watching, allowed the necessary duty to be paid and the baggage placed upon hand trucks. It was being conveyed from the pier when Mrs. Adriance was halted. She was told by Raczkiewicz that she had a pearl necklace purchased abroad and asked to produce it. The woman was perfectly cool. She explained that she intended purchasing a necklace and had looked at one. She decided not to buy on account of the duty here.

Mr. Adriance Looks On.

Mr. Adriance, who stood impatiently near, interrupted to corroborate what his wife had said. His wife had written to him, he said, that she could do better by buying here. Then he gave his opinion with some heat that an American citizen ought to be allowed to bring in anything.

Raczkiewicz and Wall again urged upon Mrs. Adriance to give up the necklace.

"Give it to us now; we do not want to humiliate you by searching you," urged Wall.

Mrs. Adriance, her daughter, and son were led protesting back upon the Baltic. The two former were taken to a stateroom and searched by two women Customs Inspectors. Wall searched the son.

There was a wait of some minutes and then the women Inspectors appeared, followed by mother and daughter. One carried a good-sized linen bag which she said she had found upon Mrs. Adriance. The other had a brown bag which she said had been taken from Miss Adriance.

A glance into Mrs. Adriance's bag showed the officials that it contained not only a fine collection of jewelry, but many yards of costly lace. The bag found upon the daughter contained a smaller and less costly array of jewels.

The officials do not make the claim that all the articles found were being smuggled in, but in order that there should be no mistake they ordered everything found sealed up and sent to the Appraisers' Stores for investigation. Nothing was found upon the son.

The party walked from the vessel back to the Customs office on the pier. Mrs. Adriance was again insisting that she did not have the pearl necklace, when one of the searchers informed Wall that while being searched in the stateroom Mrs. Adriance had torn up a letter she

Continued on Page 3.

A Remarkable Story.

The second installment of Leonid Andreyev's powerful story, **"The Man Who Found the Truth,"** will appear in next Sunday's Times. Be sure to order early.

BAKER CALLED BACK TO CLEAN UP CONEY

Acting Mayor Mitchel Dissatisfied with the Present Police Methods at the Island.

INSPECTOR O'BRIEN SHIFTED

Sent to Flatbush—Russell Put in Temporary Charge—Noticeable Coolness Between Him and Holohan.

Acting Mayor Mitchel has recalled Police Commissioner Baker from his vacation, and it was said last night on good authority that he had taken this step because he was thoroughly dissatisfied with the present policing of Coney Island. Inspector John J. O'Brien has been in charge of the district for several years. Capt. Michael J. Galvin, who was doing effective work cleaning up Coney Island, collapsed there from overwork on Aug. 13 and went to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. The precinct is temporarily in charge of Lieut. Eason.

Commissioner Baker was at Police Headquarters an hour yesterday, and it was understood that he was conferring about the conditions at Coney Island. Early in the day Inspector O'Brien was transferred for one day to Flatbush, to take the place there of Inspector McCafferty, who was away. Inspector Russell was sent to Coney Island to take temporary charge there. It was rumored last night that Inspector O'Brien will be permanently removed from Coney Island.

Inspector Russell was accompanied by Lieut. Dan Costigan. They walked around the island all day, but nothing spectacular came out of their presence. Police politicians believe that the Inspector went down more to look around and make a report than anything else.

Inspector George R. Holohan, who is in charge of the Borough of Brooklyn, did not get down to Coney Island yesterday until 5 P. M. He found Inspector Russell and Costigan standing on the station house steps. The two Inspectors managed, with some difficulty, to speak to each other, and Holohan went on inside the house, followed by Russell. Since Russell was taken out of Brooklyn to be replaced by Holohan, there has been ill feeling between them.

Inspector Holohan began looking over the blotter. On Saturday night the selling of drinks in the main section of six concert halls at Coney Island was stopped, their licenses having been revoked by Acting Police Commissioner Bugher on the ground that they had no right to sell liquor in auditoriums. Inman's Casino, on the Bowery near Henderson's Walk, promptly obtained an injunction from Justice Brady restraining the police temporarily from interfering with its selling drinks in the same old way until the merits of the case are passed on. Inspector Russell, who had with him a copy of the restraining order, threw it over on the desk, saying to Holohan:

"Do you want to see this paper?"

"Just a minute, Inspector," answered Holahan, not looking up. "I'll be ready for you in a second."

"I can't wait all day," Russell answered peevishly, but he did wait a while.

After a few minutes Holahan, looking up, said:

"Now, Inspector, I am ready for you."

The two men started into the Captain's room for a consultation. "Come on, Dan," said Russell to his personal companion. Holohan stopped, looked significantly at Lieut. Eason, and invited him in also. The four men held a one-minute consultation and parted.

In spite of the cold and rainy day some 75,000 people went down to Coney Island yesterday. The five concert halls that had not obtained injunctions against the police were guarded, each by a uniformed policeman, who stood by the door to see what went on inside. Inman's Casino did business in the old way.

OBJECTS TO $1,400 GOWNS.

So Pittsburg Man Refuses to Let Wife Have Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBUG, Aug. 28.—John Werner, a wealthy dyer, has published notices in the newspapers notifying merchants that he will not be responsible for the bills incurred by his beautiful wife. He married a Miss Cimiotti, a member of one of the city's oldest families, twelve years ago.

"I did not order my attorneys to serve notice on the merchants by way of the newspapers until I had thought the thing out carefully," said Mr. Werner to-night. "Mrs. Werner and I have widely different ideas of the value of money. While willing to admit that I am rich, I cannot afford to pay as high as $1,400 for a dress and hundreds of dollars for hats. That is foolishness. I have told my wife repeatedly that I would willingly give her $8,000 per year for pin money, but she does not appear able to get along on $15,000. Recently I arranged for her vacation in a style befitting the wife of a rich man, but when she got there she at once arranged to spend just three times what I had arranged for."

Mrs. Werner is out of the city.

STORE ROBBED AS A JOKE.

Police Blame Auto Joy Riders for the Looting of a Greenwich Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 28.—The general store of Hulet Merritt, on the Boston Post Road, between Greenwich and Port Chester, was broken into during last night and the entire stock of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco and some billiard balls were stolen.

The police are inclined to think that it was the work of joy riders in autos who did it more for a prank than for anything else.

Portuguese Elections Orderly.

LISBON, Aug. 28.—Perfect order prevailed to-day at the Parliamentary elections throughout the country. The Republicans secured a majority of the seats at Lisbon and Oporto, but it is difficult at the present time to estimate the results elsewhere. It is believed, however, that the full returns will show a great majority for the Monarchists.

GAYNOR MOVED BACK TO ST. JAMES HOME

Insisted Upon Walking to Automobile, but Strength Failed, and He Fell on Step.

SPOKE WITH DIFFICULTY

"Hope It Will Make Me a Better Man," His First Comment on the Shooting—Gallagher Glad He's Recovering.

Mayor William J. Gaynor was removed from St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, N. J., to his country home, at St. James, L. I., at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been in the hospital since Aug. 9, the day he was shot by James J. Gallagher, a discharged city employe.

The Mayor left by the side door in Post Street in his automobile, and was accompanied by Mrs. Gaynor, Rufus Gaynor, his son; Robert Adamson, his secretary; Dr. Parrish, and Luke Clarke, a hospital orderly, who has been in constant attendance on the Mayor during his stay in the hospital and to whom the Mayor has taken a great liking.

The Mayor had planned to go to his home on Monday, but he changed his mind Saturday night and determined to slip quietly across to Long Island City and to take a train to his Summer home on Sunday morning. He did this, he said, because his intention to go on Monday probably would have become known and he would have been in the way of traffic and have caused inconvenience on his way across the city.

He walked around the hospital before leaving, and said good-by to the many friends he had made there. At 9 o'clock he was told that his automobile was waiting, so, taking one last glance around, he walked out of the hospital, and refused to be assisted into his car, saying that he was strong enough to get in alone. He was taken to the wharf adjoining the Lackawanna Railroad Ferry slip, where he went aboard the police boat Patrol, almost unobserved. His head was covered with bandages and his walk was feeble. He saluted the crew of the Patrol, which was lined up to receive him. He still speaks with great difficulty, and when he called Capt. Mott and told him to put up the Mayor's flag, he had to speak twice before the Captain could hear what he said.

The Mayor rode to Long Island City in the after cabin of the Patrol. He sat up all the way and occasionally complimented one of the sailors upon the trim appearance of the boat. At Long Island City he walked down the gangplank unassisted, but had to keep his hands upon the railing to keep from falling. There was a wheel chair on the pier to receive him, but he refused to use it, and asked Dr. Stewart, who was waiting at the pier, to see him off, if he could not walk, and he and the doctor walked to the electric cab, in which he was taken to the railroad station. The Mayor miscalculated his strength, however, and in trying to enter the cab he sank to his knees, but got up instantly and scrambled into it. The cab took him inside the Long Island Railroad Station to the steps of the special car waiting for him, and he was helped aboard. The few persons present did not recognize him on account of the bandages that cover one side of his head.

At St. James he was recognized by the crowd standing about, and a cheer was sent up. The news spread and in a few minutes all St. James knew that the Mayor was back and many neighbors called on him. Only two neighbors were permitted to see him, however. To one of them who spoke about the attempt to take his life, the Mayor replied:

"I am content. My great hope is that the event will make me a better man and patient and just."

It was the only comment he has made about the shooting, and he said he held no resentment whatever. Secretary Adamson said last night that the Mayor would not leave for the Adirondack Mountains for ten days at least.

Gallagher, when told by Warden Sullivan of Mayor Gaynor's removal to his Summer home yesterday, said:

"Thank Heaven for that! My prayers have been answered. My prayers all along have been for the Mayor's recovery."

Gallagher attended mass in the morning and sat in his cell reading his prayer book.

ROCKEFELLER TOO TALKATIVE

His Wife Thinks He Has Given Too Many Interviews, So He Stops.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Mr. Rockefeller appeared in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church to-day, but declined to address his Bible class. He has not spoken to the class for several Sundays. When he arrived here for the Summer he was talkative, but lately has refused interviews and says little to any one outside the household.

It is said that Mrs. Rockefeller objected to certain published interviews with him in which Mr. Rockefeller was quoted as renouncing wealth and suggesting a new religion.

Mr. Rockefeller is willing to lease his old homestead at Euclid Avenue and East Fortieth Street. C. E. Farrell, a real estate agent who has business connections with Mr. Rockefeller, stated that while he would not even consider the sale of the property, he would rent it with the provision that no changes be made in the construction of the house or grounds.

The property is near the retail business section and in the path of a movement to extend retail business eastward. Several offers have been made for it.

BROKER AND SON DROWNED.

Sidney Jones and Lad Were In a Canoe on Maine Lake.

KATAHDIN IRON WORKS, Me., Aug. 28.—Sidney Jones, a real estate broker of New York, and his 14-year-old son, Sidney, Jr., were drowned yesterday at Yoke Pond, seventeen miles from here, according to information received to-day.

Father and son were fishing from a canoe when their craft capsized. Mr. Jones took hold of the boy in an effort to save him, but the lad cried "Dad, let go!" The father released his hold and the boy sank. Soon after his parent also went down. The bodies were recovered.

Sidney Harris Jones, a real estate broker, had an office at Aqueduct Avenue and Washington Bridge and lived at an apartment house at 950 Anderson Avenue in this city. He had been spending his vacation traveling with his wife and only son in the north of Maine.

PISTOL SHOTS IN VATICAN.

Ex-Friar Interrupts Vespers in Basilica by Firing Off Revolver.

ROME, Aug. 28.—A former Franciscan friar named Beltramini created a panic in the Basilica of the Vatican in the course of vespers this evening by firing three shots from a revolver into the air. The worshippers fled from the church and the services were suspended.

Beltramini, who was arrested, said that he desired to attract attention, with a view to securing reinstatement to the priesthood.

NAME FOR RADIUM GAS.

Sir William Ramsay Would Call "Emanation of Radium" Nitron.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Recent researches of Sir William Ramsay and Dr. Gray have made it extremely probable that the so-called "emanation of radium" is an element which ranks among inert gases at Lake Argon and is a constituent of the air we breathe.

Sir William and Dr. Gray propose to rename the emanation with the less cumbrous and more scientific term "niton."

MISS ELKINS OFF TO PARIS.

Vichy Still Hears She Will Meet Senator Elkins There.

VICHY, France, Aug. 28.—Miss Katherine Elkins left here to-day for Paris, where it is reported she will meet her father, Senator Elkins, afterward returning here to rejoin Mrs. Elkins.

The story that Miss Elkins will meet her father is not credited here, as Senator Elkins was reported to be in the United States only two or three days ago.

10,000 FEET UP MT. McKINLEY

Member of Parker Expedition Says Wall of Ice Stopped Them.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 28.—Belmore Brown of Tacoma and four other members of the Parker and Brown Mount McKinley expedition arrived last night from Alaska. Prof Herschel C. Parker of Columbia University, who led the expedition, was taken ill at Valdez, and remained there for treatment. His illness is not serious.

Brown said the party reached an altitude of 10,000 feet. Then their progress was blocked by an enormous wall of ice. He refused to be quoted as saying that the Lloyd party or Fairbanks did not reach the summit of Mount McKinley.

UMBRELLA POINT IN HIS EYE.

Broker Plunkett Attacked by a Woman on Steps of His Home.

Michael Plunkett, 31 years old, a broker, was sitting on the steps of the house at 2,051 Eighth Avenue, near 111th Street, last midnight when two young women walked by. The police have some witnesses who declare that Plunkett made some remark to the women. At any rate, one of them, a blonde, dressed in gray silk, jabbed her umbrella at him. The point entered his left eye so injuring it that he will lose his sight.

He fell down on the sidewalk screaming with pain, and soon lost consciousness. Policeman Crosson ran to his assistance and called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital. Plunkett was taken into his home and his wound dressed there. After he had recovered consciousness he denied that he had said anything to the women.

The two women, so far as Policeman Crosson could learn, ran down Eighth Avenue and disappeared.

JOY RIDE ENDS IN WRECK.

Garage Employe Runs the Machine Into a Car and Is Arrested.

Adam Scharfer of 750 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, went to work at a garage at 438 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday as automobile washer. After he had washed the cars he picked out a huge gray racer and started for a day's outing.

At 3:15 o'clock Scharfer was sailing down Lexington Avenue, when at 112th Street he rammed a Lexington Avenue car. It was not injured, but the automobile was pretty well demolished. Scharfer was thrown out on the pavement, but he jumped to his feet and ran.

Policeman Regelman was waiting for the return of the chauffeur, when Supt. Billings came along and recognized the wreck. At that moment Scharfer stuck his head out of an areaway in which he had hidden, and was arrested after a chase.

WIFE'S PRESENT KILLED HIM.

William R. Dowling Overturned and Killed in Car His Wife Gave Him.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—In an automobile which ran to-day off an embankment of the "third degree road," five miles south of Saxenburg, Butler County, into the bed of a small creek sixty feet below, William Rodgers Dowling of Pittsburg was killed. His skull was fractured and other bones broken. The only other occupant of the car, Edwin W. Beyer of Buffalo, had his shoulder dislocated, but will recover.

Dowling was the son of M. J. Dowling, General Manager of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and was Superintendent of the blast furnaces. Beyer was a clerk in the concern.

The auto was recently presented to Dowling by his wife, who is left with a baby girl. He was unfamiliar with the tortuous "third degree road," and it is believed was running too fast to control his machine on the curve.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; TWO DEAD.

Wife and Sister of Prof. Emens Killed and He Is Badly Hurt.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Edgar A. Emens of this city, wife of Prof. Emens of Syracuse University, and Miss Martha Emens of Fayette, a sister of Prof. Emens, were killed this afternoon at Caywood, thirty miles south of Geneva, when the Chicago-New York express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad crashed into the rear of their automobile.

Mrs. Emens's neck was broken and her skull fractured. Miss Emens received a fractured skull and both legs were broken. They died shortly after being placed on a train and while being hurried to a Geneva hospital. Prof. Emens is in the hospital in a serious condition. The chauffeur, C. H. Kilmer of this city, was badly bruised.

PLEDGES KEPT, TAFT DECLARES

Asks Voters for a Republican House So That the Party Programme May Be Completed.

WOULD CHANGE THE TARIFF

When Board Gets Facts on Cost He Wants Revision of Individual Schedules.

WISE LAND LAWS ARE NEEDED

Railroad, Conservation, Labor, and Postal Banks Laws Included in His List of Accomplishments.

President Taft's campaign letter, written with the design of defining the issues on which the Republican Congressmen could make their canvass, was given out yesterday at the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee in this city.

Mr. Taft's plea for a Republican majority in the next House is based in general on an argument that the present Administration and Congress have made great progress in carrying out the reform pledges of the Chicago platform, and that an opportunity should be given to complete the work so well begun.

"While issues will doubtless arise between members of the Republican majority as to details of further legislation," he says, "the party as a whole will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordinating individual opinions in order to secure real progress."

Promises Tariff Changes.

He admits that the present tariff was not based on the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, but declares that a substantial step was taken, and that when the tariff board has gathered facts scientifically he will recommend changes in individual schedules that will carry out the platform pledge. He denies that prices have been increased by the Payne law, and says:

"Generally speaking, a full measure of industrial activity in production, transportation, and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law."

He takes credit for the new railroad law, which, he says, was passed by the Republicans, and declares that, despite the changes made in his measure, it "is an excellent bill."

Credit is taken for the postal banks law, which "creates an epoch"; for reforms in the navy, for various measures to protect workers, for the Statehood laws, and various laws providing for the conservation of natural resources. He believes Republicans should be kept in power to solve the important problem of the disposal of public lands, "so that the Government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use, and to secure the public against extortion for coal, oil, gas, phosphate, or water power, on the one hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in these lands to aid in the building up of the country."

He points out many things yet on the programme, and says that if a campaign of education is waged, and the voters are made to see the facts, there will be no doubt of victory for the party.

Mr. Taft's letter in full is as follows:

Text of Mr. Taft's Letter.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 20, 1910.

My Dear Mr. McKinley:

As the Chairman of the National Congressional Republican Committee, you have asked me to give the reasons which should lead voters in the coming November election to cast their ballots for Republican candidates for Congress.

I assume that when this letter is given publicity the lines will be drawn, the party candidates will have been selected, and the question for decision will be whether we shall have in the House of Representatives a Republican or a Democratic majority. The question, then, will not be what complexion of Republicanism one prefers, but whether it is better for the country to have the Republican Party control the legislation for the next two years and further redeem its promises, or to enable a Democratic majority in the House either to interpose a veto to Republican measures, or to formulate and pass bills to carry out Democratic principles.

Prominence has been given during the preliminary canvasses just ended to the differences between Republicans; but in the election such differences should be forgotten. Differences within the party were manifested in the two sessions of the present Congress, and yet never in its history has the Republican Party passed and become responsible for as much useful and progressive legislation. So, while issues will doubtless arise between members of a Republican majority as to the details of further legislation, the party, as a whole, will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordinating individual opinions in order to secure real progress.

Hence it is important that after Republican Congressional candidates have been duly and fairly chosen, all Republicans who believe in the party principles as declared in its National platform of 1908 should give the candidates loyal and effective support. If this is done, there will be no doubt of a return of a Republican majority.

Fears for Doctrine of Protection.

The only other alternative is a Democratic majority. It is difficult, very difficult, to state all the principles that would govern such a majority in its legislative course; and this because its party platforms have presented a variety of planks not altogether consistent, and because in the present Congress, leading Democrats in the Senate and the House have not hesitated to repudiate certain of their party pledges and to deny their binding character. We may reasonably assume, however, that a Democratic majority in the House would reject the Republican doctrine of protection as announced in 1908.

What, therefore, has a Republican who believes in protection but objects to some rates or schedules in the present tariff act to hope for from a Democratic majority which, if alowed its way, would attack the protective system, and halt business by a threatening revision of the whole tariff on revenue basis, or if prevented

by the Senate or the Executive would merely do nothing?

Such a legislative programme as that set forth in the Republican National platform of 1908 could not be carried out in full by one Congress. Certainly if all its promises are executed in one Administration it will be within a proper time. The present Congress has not only fulfilled many party pledges, but it has by its course set higher the standard of party responsibility for such pledges than ever before in the history of American parties. Hereafter those who would catch voters by declarations in favor of alluring remedial legislation will not make them except with much more care as to the possibility of its enactment. In view of the history of the present Congress, the return of a Republican majority in the next Congress may well inspire confidence that the pledges still unredeemed will be met and satisfied.

Stands By His Tariff Note.

Let us consider, summarily, the promises made and the legislation enacted by the present Congress: First and of primary importance was the promise to revise the tariff in accordance with the rule laid down in the platform, to wit: that the tariff on articles imported should be equal to the difference between their cost of production abroad and that cost in this country, including a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer.

A very full investigation—full, at least, as such investigations have been conducted in the past—was made by the Ways and Means Committee of the House to determine what rates should be changed to conform to this rule. A reduction was made in six hundred and fifty-four numbers, and an increase in some two hundred and twenty, while eleven hundred and fifty remained unchanged. The bill was amended in the Senate, but the proportion of increases to decreases was maintained. When I signed the bill I accompanied my approval with the following memorandum:

I have signed the Payne Tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican Party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

The bill is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made strictly interpreted, but a fulfillment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. It suffices to say that except with regard to whisky, other liquors, and wines, and in regard to silks and as to some high classes of cottons—all of which may be treated as luxuries and proper subjects of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates. There have been a great number of real decreases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision, and a reduction of excessive rates.

This is not a free-trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican Party did not promise to make a free-trade bill. It promised to make the rates protective, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low enough, in case of abnormal increase of demand, and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices.

The power granted to the Executive under the maximum and minimum clause may be exercised to secure the removal of obstacles which have been interposed by foreign Governments in the way of undue and unfair discrimination against American merchandise and products.

The Philippine tariff section I have struggled to secure for fifteen years last past, and it grates me exceedingly by my signature to give it the effect of law. I am sure it will greatly increase the trade between the two countries, and it will do much to build up the Philippines in a healthful prosperity.

The administrative clauses of the bill and the Customs Court are admirably adapted to secure a more uniform and a more speedy final construction of the meaning of the law.

The authority to the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a valuable basis for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future Executive action and Executive recommendations may be based.

The corporation tax is a just and equitable excise measure, which it is hoped will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which incidentally will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country, and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last twenty years has shown to be necessary.

This fairly states the effect of the bill. The bill has been criticised for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are just and some are wide of the mark and most unjust.

Reductions to Stop Monopoly.

The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect the home industry. The excess of the tariff over the difference in the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturer. The evil of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition, and then to maintain the prices so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

The Payne Tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican Party in which the necessity for reducing rates to avoid this evil has been recognized, and it is therefore a decided step in the right direction, and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials. The actual figures on the first year's operation of the law demonstrate this. It must also be remembered that the tariff rates in the new law on imported liquors, wines, and silks were increased substantially over the Dingley rates, because these were luxuries and it was intended to increase the revenue.

Cost of Living Not Its Fault.

The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law is that section which enables the Executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for the proper amendment and perfection of the law. The difficulty in fixing the proper tariff rates in accord with the principle stated in the Republican platform is in securing reliable evidence as to the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of production abroad.

The bias of the manufacturer seeking protection and of the importer opposing it weakens the weight of their testimony. Moreover, when we understand that the cost of production differs in one country abroad from that in another, and that it changes from year to year and from month to month, we must realize that the precise difference in cost of production sought for is not capable of definite ascertainment, and that all that even the most scientific person can do in his investigation is, after consideration of many facts which he learns, to exercise his best judgment in reaching a conclusion.

The commission, however, already selected and at work, is a commission of disinterested persons who will ascertain the facts, not in a formal hearing by examination and cross-examination of witnesses, but by the kind of investigation that statisticians and scientific investigators use.

Plans for Reductions Singly.

When the commission completes its work, either on the entire tariff or on any of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the commission shows that the present tariff is wrong and should be changed, I expect to bring the matter to the attention of Congress with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular. Of course, this will be impracticable unless Congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules.

It will thus be possible to take up a single schedule with respect to which it is probable that a great majority of each House will be unprejudiced, to admit the evidence, and to reach a fair conclusion, and this method will tend to avoid disturbing business conditions.

For these reasons it seems to me that all Republicans — conservative, progressive, and radical—may well abide the situation with respect to the tariff until evidence now being accumulated shall justify changes in the rates; and that it is much better for them to vote for Republicans than to help create a Democratic majority which would be utterly at war with the protective principle, and, therefore, would have no use for the findings of the Tariff Commission, as we may certainly infer from the solid Democratic vote in the present Congress against the necessary appropriation for the commission's work.

Results of Payne Law.

One great virtue in the new tariff law, including the corporation tax, is, that taken with the current effort of the Administration to keep down or reduce governmental expenditures and to reform the methods of collecting the customs revenue, it has, by its revenue-producing capacity, turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the Government of $58,000,000 for the year ended June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the first full year of the law ended Aug. 5, 1910, of $26,000,000.

From a revenue standpoint, then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law. Increased revenue indicates increased imports, and an examination of our imports during the past year will disclose a most substantial increase in manufacturers' material, from which, in the making of finished products, whether for exportation or home consumption, has come a larger volume of employment for our wage earners, a larger purchasing power, and a greater consumption of the products of our farms and fabrications of our factories. So far, then, as such importations do not displace home production, they must be of benefit to all.

Generally speaking, a full measure of industrial activity in production, transportation, and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law. Under the maximum and minimum provisions we have concluded treaties with all foreign nations, gaining the best possible terms for entrance to their markets without sacrificing our own. By the Payne tariff law we have at last done justice to the Philippines by allowing the producers of those islands the benefit of our markets, with such limitations as to prevent injury to our home industries.

Again, the present law in its corporation tax imposes a new kind of tax which has many of the merits of an income tax. It taxes success, not failure. Unlike a personal income tax, it is easily and exactly collected, and by an increase or decrease in the rate enables Congress with exactness to regulate its income to its necessary expenditures. More than this, it furnishes an indirect but effective method of keeping the Government advised as to the kind of business done by all corporations. It is one of the most useful and important changes in our revenue laws, as the future will show. In spite of the criticisms heaped upon it at its passage, no party responsible for revenues or anxious to retain every means of legitimate supervision of corporations will repeal it.

Changes in the Commerce Law.

The next most important work of the present Congress was the passage of the amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill. The Republican platform favored amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act, with a view to giving greater power to the Inter-State Commerce Commission in regulating the operation of railroads and the fixing of traffic rates, and also favored such National legislation and supervision as would prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by inter-State carriers.

After the adjournment of the Congress at its extra session I invited two of my Cabinet and a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and a member of Congress to make recommendations as to the needed amendments to the Inter-State Commerce act. These gentlemen reported to me, and in September last, in a speech in Des Moines, I foreshadowed their recommendations as I intended to make them to the Congress for the amendment of the Inter-State Commerce act.

First, by the establishment of a commerce court.

Second, by empowering the commission to classify merchandise as well as to fix rates for classes.

Third, by giving the right to a shipper to designate the route by which his goods shall be transported beyond the line of the initial carrier.

Fourth, by empowering the commission to consider the justice or injustice of any rate without the complaint or initiation of a shipper.

Fifth, by empowering the commission to suspend proposed increases of rates by carriers until the commission shall have a chance to pass upon the reasonableness of the increase.

Sixth, by provisions for the Federal regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds by inter-State railways.

Seventh, by a clause forbidding an inter-State commerce railway company from acquiring stock in a competing road.

Eighth, by a section permitting the making of traffic agreements between competing railroads limited tin point of time and subject matter, and subject to the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

What Congress Did to His Bill.

These amendments were in accordance with the text of the Republican platform. Subsequently bills were drawn embodying this recommended legislation, in which, while the principle was maintained, there were limitations introduced, as justice suggested, after a conference with all the parties interested. The bill was submitted to the Congress, and after a great deal of discussion both in the House and the Senate, it was enacted into law, with many amendments which did not materially change the effect of the recommendations except to strike out certain provisions promised in the Republican platform—to permit traffic agreements between railways in spite of the anti-trust law, to forbid one railway company to acquire stock in a competing company, and to secure supervision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the issue of stocks and bonds by inter-State railways.

For this last was substituted a provision authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the evils arising from the overissue of stocks and bonds, and the methods of preventing such evils by Congressional regulation. In addition to the purposes already recited accomplished by the bill, the so-called long and short haul clause of the existing law—the one forbidding the charging of a greater rate for a less distance included in the greater distance than for the greater distance—was amended so as to vest in the commission somewhat wider discretion in enforcing the clause than has been permitted by the Supreme Court decisions under existing law. Moreover, inter-State telegraphs and telephones, as instruments of commerce, have been brought within the regulation of the commission.

Praise for the New Law.

The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but it submits them to a closer and more effective supervision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

The important part that railways play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employes, and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But I am glad to note that the railway managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill, and propose loyally to comply with its useful provisions. It was supported by the whole Republican Party in Congress, and that party is entitled to credit for its passage. The whole Democratic strength was exhibited against it in both houses. It was a performance of a pledge of the platform, and only needs time to vindicate the wisdom of its enactment.

Postal Banks Mark an Epoch.

The Postal Savings Bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great Congressional enactments. It creates an epoch. It institutes a system which will work effectively to promote thrift among the poor, by providing a depository for their savings which they properly may consider absolutely safe, and will also turn into the channels of trade and commerce a large volume of money which otherwise would be hoarded. By specific provision it will stimulate the investment of savings in Government bonds of small denominations, for which the bill provides. Like the Tariff bill and the Railroad bill, this was put through each House of Congress by a Republican majority and was signed by a Republican President.

The legislation of Congress in respect to the Navy Department is a full compliance with the promises of the Republican platform. In spite of a proper desire to keep down appropriations, Congress saw the necessity for a continuance of our present naval policy and a regular strengthening of the navy by the addition of two more battleships. More than this, it has enabled the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a reform in the business management of the department and a reorganization of the bureaus and staff of the navy so as to contribute materially to its effectiveness as one of the military arms of the Government. Although the Democratic National platform apparently favored the increase in the navy, a large majority of the Democrats both in the House and the Senate opposed the policy when presented in the form of concrete legislation.

New Laws for Workers.

The Republican Party at the last session of Congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the working men and women of the country by adding important enactments to its already long record of legislation on this subject. Practically all classes of employes, especially those engaged in occupations more or less hazardous, are the beneficiaries of laws which should operate to lighten the burdens which naturally fall upon the shoulders of man.

The Republican Party recognized the necessity of reducing the dangers under which hundreds of thousands of miners work by creating the Bureau of Mines. This bill was passed for the purpose of establishing an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination, and report to the world of the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful losses of life in the operation of mines, and especially of coal mines.

A second purpose of the bureau is to perform the same office in respect to the great industry of mining that the Department of Agriculture performs in respect to the farming interests of the country; that is, by experiment and investigation to determine the most effective methods of mining, and the best means of avoiding the deplorable waste that now obtains in the present mining methods.

Guarding Lives on Railways.

No more important legislation in the interest of human life has ever been enacted by Congress than the laws of the recent session giving to the Inter-State Commerce Commission ampler powers to define the needed safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employes and passengers, and after a hearing to require their adoption by inter-State railways. Other legislation, with respect to the inspection of locomotive boilers and the removal of dangerous overhead obstructions, awaits the consideration of the next session of this Congress, and I hope that it may speedily be passed. The Employers' Liability act was perfected by needed amendment so as to enable injured employes more easily to recover just damages.

But in one sense the most forward step taken in the interest of the worker was the creation of a Congressional Commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of inter-State commerce railways, as risks in the business to be fixed by speedy arbitration, and to be graduated according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. This is important not only as affecting inter-State commerce railways, but, if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employe and employer. This reform would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation through which an injured employe must go in order to recover damages—litigation which, on account of the poverty of the employe, frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.

Passage of Conservation Laws.

One of the great questions which has been made a National issue and aroused public interest through the insistence of President Roosevelt is that of conservation of our National resources. From the Federal standpoint, this concerns the preservation of forests, the reclamation of arid lands of the Government, and the proper treatment and disposition of our Government coal lands, phosphate lands, oil and gas lands, and of the lands known as water-power sites at the points on the streams where the water power must be converted in order to be useful.

During Mr. Roosevelt's Administration millions of acres of lands included within the classes described were withdrawn in the United States proper and in Alaska, in order to await proper legislation. Doubt arose as to the Executive power to make these withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality, should they be contested in court. The present Administration continued the Executive withdrawals, and suggested, as a matter of wise precaution, securing from Congress express power to make them.

By Republican majorities in both houses a withdrawal bill for this purpose was enacted, and now over 70,000,000 of acres have been rewithdrawn of lands included within the classes described. Much of the land reserved as coal land is valuable for agriculture, and therefore Congress adopted an entirely feasible and useful plan by which the homestead laws were applied to the surface of the land, while the coal in the ground is still reserved as the property of the Government. This is an new departure in our land laws, and is highly to be commended.

Provisions for More Settlers.

In addition to this, it was deemed necessary, in order that certain reclamation projects of the Government should be completed within a reasonable time, that an issue of $20,000,000 bonds should be authorized with which to secure water for the settlers upon Government lands within the promise of the project, the bonds to be redeemed by the water rents for the service rendered. In this way hundreds of settlers who have been patiently waiting for the completion of the projects and suffering great privation will be rehabilitated. At the same time, the law authorizing the bond issue prevents the expenditure of any of the proceeds of the bonds in any of the projects until a board of army engineers shall report the same as worthy and feasible.

Moreover, additional provision has been made in the appropriation laws for money with which to carry on surveys of unsurveyed public lands, a crying need in certain States and in Alaska.

Thus it is not too much to say that most important steps have been taken toward the proper conservation of our resources in the legislation of the present Congress. There remains to be considered and settled the question of the method of disposing of these lands so that the Government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use and to secure the public against extortion for coal, oil, gas, phosphate, or water power on the one hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in these lands to aid in the building up of the country. Neither the Democrats of the House nor the Democrats of the Senate, as a body, although their platform formally declared in favor of conservation, have taken any active part or can be counted upon to assist materially in the solution of these complicated questions.

River and Harbor Work.

Another subject of pressing importance is that of the improvement of our waterways. The present Congress has enacted a rivers and harbors bill, appropriating more than $41,000,000 for the carrying out of a number of well-defined plans for the permanent improvement of rivers and harbors within a certain period, and in addition authorizing contracts to be entered into subject to future appropriations by Congress, aggregating over ten millions of dollars. The bill was subject to criticism in that it still continued the old piecemeal system and appropriated something for nearly every project recommended by the army engineers. It is hoped and believed that in the next session and thereafter the engineers will so make their recommendations as to indicate the projects of greater importance, so that adequate sums may be appropriated for their completion within a reasonably short time and the piecemeal policy of extending the construction of improvements of this kind indefinitely for years may be abandoned.

The Republican platform promised that it would admit to Statehood the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and that promise has been redeemed with suitable provisions for securing good and sane constitutions of the States by requiring their adoption in advance of the election of State officers, and their submission to Congress for consideration and possible rejection at one of its sessions.

All this long list of useful enactments was promised in the Republican platform and has been put through by Republican majorities.

Campaign-Fund Publicity.

Congress has also enacted into law, in accordance with the promise which I made as a candidate for the Presidency, a bill requiring the publication by the Congressional Committees of detailed statements of the money received by them and the money expended by them in the political canvass of each Congressional candidate.

In addition, the present Congress has appropriated $100,000 to enable the Executive to investigate and make recommendation as to the methods by which the cost of running the Government may be reduced. I regard this last as one of the most important parts of the Administration's policy. I am confident that if full opportunity is given, and a Republican Congress is elected to assist, the cutting down of the National expenditures by the adoption of modern economic methods in doing the business of the Government will reach to a point of saving many millions. How much the expenses can be curtailed it is impossible to approximate at this time. The problem before the Administration is to get full value for every dollar it disburses.

The appropriations for the last year were more than $30,000,000 less than the appropriations of the year before, and in the actual execution of the law $11,000,000 were saved in the operation of the Post Office Department, for which appropriation had already been made.

Work to be Done by Congress.

A number of other promises remain to be kept. I have already alluded to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by inter-State commerce railways, to which the Democratic minority in the Senate gave its solid opposition, on the ground that the Central Government has no constitutional power to make and enforce such regulation. In addition, there is the promised procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice, and when. In substitution for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice.

Then there is the measure to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to which in previous Congresses the Democratic party has always opposed an almost solid front. There is the measure forbidding the acquisition of stocks by one railway company in a competing line, and there are also those bills, already referred to, to secure further safety appliances on railways and to establish a basis for workmen's compensation.

There is also the promise of the Republican platform to make better provision for securing the health of the Nation. The most tangible and useful form that this can take would be the establishment of a National bureau of health, to include all the health agencies of the Government now distributed in different departments.

Finally there is the Appalachian Forest Reserve bill which passed the House by a Republican majority, is on the calendar of the Senate, and will probably pass at the coming session of this Congress.

Plea to Voters for the Party.

In view of what the present Republican Congress has done in the fulfillment of its promises, and in view of the standard that it has set in respect to the sacredness of party pledges, I have no hesitation in urging all who are in favor of the performance of the remaining pledges, who are in favor of progress, in favor of practical conservation, in favor of economy in government, in favor of the just regulation of railways and of inter-State commerce corporations, in favor of a bureau of health, in favor of a proper limitation of the power of equitable injunction, and who are in favor of measures to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to vote for the Republican cnadidates for Congress in order that their wish for all this progressive legislation may be gratified.

In closing, it may not be inappropriate for me to invite your attention, and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make this a campaign of education as to facts and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues and have made it difficult to secure for the Republican majorities in Congress the real credit due them from the country for the tremendous task they have accomplished.

If this is brought clearly home to all voters, and especially to the young men now voting for the first time, and they become impressed, as they ought to be by this record, with the difference in the Governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic Parties, they will enroll themselves with the party of construction and progress rather than with the party of obstruction and negation, and the resulting legislation of the Sixty-second Congress will vindicate their choice.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The Hon. William B. McKinley, Chairman, Republican Congressional Committee, 1,133 Broadway, New York City.

SHERIFF STOPS BALL GAME.

Albany Crowd Threatens Him When Scheme to Evade Law is Frustrated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Sheriff Lansing I. Platt would have been mobbed to-day had it not been for the prompt action of a cordon of police which surrounded him at Chadwick Park. There has been no Sunday professional baseball here since Gov. Hughes made it plain that the first Sheriff who refused to do his duty would be removed. The Albany management tried the concert plan several weeks ago, but the persons who remained after the ball game and paid their quarters were so few that the baseball people were out of pocket.

Last week the plan was hit upon to sell buttons on which was the sentence: "I favor Sunday baseball." The sale was made by the "Lotus Club," and the buttons served as admission to to-day's advertised "exhibition" game between the Albany and Binghamton State League teams. Over 8,000 fans assembled.

Sheriff Platt was on hand, but it was thought that after he had arrested a player to make a test case, the game would be allowed to proceed. When the first ball was pitched the Sheriff arrested the pitcher and Manager Clark, who was behind the bat. Then the regular battery took their places and the Sheriff advanced and stood on the plate. A glove was dropped back of the Sheriff and the ball pitched over it. The Sheriff then arrested the regular battery and two of the Binghamton players.

At this juncture the spectators swarmed on to the field. The Sheriff was threatened, but the police managed to hold the crowd back and get the Sheriff off the grounds.

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PARTY CONTROL FOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

awaken interest, according to all accounts up State, Col. Roosevelt had not been in the people's mind to as great an extent as one would have reason to expect from the persistent publicity of doings at Sagamore Hill. The Chairmanship quarrel afforded an outlet for the affection in which Col. Roosevelt is being held by a very large proportion of the Republican voters throughout the State. It is not Theodore Roosevelt, the former President, or Theodore Roosevelt, the statesman, or even Col. Roosevelt, the hero of San Juan Hill. The feeling that crops out everywhere is one of personal friendliness. It is the "Teddy" of the farmer and the toiler and looked up to by the impulsive younger element in the Republican Party for his fighting qualities.

No 1912 Boom for Roosevelt.

"He is 'Our Teddy,' and with all his faults we love him still," would about sum up the sentiment. This fact comes out sharply when the question of 1912 is broached to a Republican. THE TIMES representative on several occasions suggested to Republicans of decidedly progressive type the possibility of the Republicans turning to Col. Roosevelt in the next Presidential election. In a majority of instances the suggestion was received without enthusiasm, and in some instances it was met by a warm defense of President Taft.

With the tariff agitation, the dissension over direct primaries, and the bitterness over the Sherman-Roosevelt episode there never was a time in the practical experience of the present-day Republican leaders in this State when the party entered upon a Gubernatorial campaign with a gloomier prospect than this year. Only two years ago the voters in this State rolled up the tremendous popular plurality of 203,000 votes for President Taft. Gov. Hughes was elected by a less decisive but satisfactory plurality of 70,000 in round figures. This year, on the eve of another Gubernatorial contest, Republican leaders in every locality visited in their personal and confidential talks admitted defeat, with the conventions almost a month off.

To a person not closely familiar with the checkered and turbulent chapter of Republican history which has been in the making in this State for the last two years the desperate straits of the party would present, to say the least, a big puzzle. The fame of the Hughes administration has gone out over all the land. It has given to the people of this State many wholesome reforms. It has been conspicuous for constructive lawmaking in which the Republican Legislature has been an effective even if occasionally a somewhat reluctant adjunct.

Yet the gleeful prediction of Democratic leaders everywhere is: "If we don't win this year, our party had better go out of business."

And Republican leaders, when cornered and questioned on the outlook, nod their heads in assent to this assertion, shrug their shoulders with an air of almost fatalistic helplessness, and declare: "It is the swing of the pendulum."

To be sure there are Republicans who feel less in need of exculpation than the leaders, and who scorn to take refuge behind the convenient theory of evolution. They ascribe well-defined causes for the straits in which the organization finds itself. They see in the present situation the logical outcome of two distinct trends of thought within their party.

Machine Comes to a Standstill.

As a result of the Sherman-Roosevelt episode and the events that have followed in its wake, all the ordinary ante-convention activities in the Republican camp have come to a standstill. One hardly hears any discussion of candidates and issues, and from the inactivity of those who only a couple of weeks ago were in the field as eager aspirants for Gubernatorial honors, one would be led to believe that the leading place on the slate of the majority party would go begging this year.

In the meantime the eyes of both reactionaries and progressives in the Republican organization are turned expectantly toward the Republican State Convention, which has been called to meet at Saratoga on Sept. 27, and the battle which is to be fought there by the progressives, with Col. Roosevelt as their leader, and the Old Guard, with William Barnes, Jr., the intrepid boss of Albany, as their generalissimo.

The feeling throughout the State was that this battle would be decisive in its bearing on the future control of the Republican organization. Except for the very remote possibility of Col. Roosevelt consenting to become the candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, no one ventured any very optimistic prediction with regard to the probable effect of prospective convention events—no matter what the outcome—on the campaign. Nearly all Republicans expressed fear that the existing differences would be carried to the polls on Election Day.

Control of the Convention.

It was only after the appearance of the Taft letter, showing plainly the disapproval of the President of the action of the Old Guard leaders, and the sympathy that exists between the Administration and the Colonel and his progressive following with reference to the programme that should be followed in this State, that certain leaders began to predict the control of the convention by the progressives. Their predictions are based on two suppositions.

First, that the sentiment among the rank and file of certain district organizations will compel leaders whose State Committeemen were opposed to Col. Roosevelt to help choose delegates who will reverse the committee in the convention.

Second, on a supposition that the President's expressed attitude will carry weight with certain Federal office-holders who are district leaders and members of the Republican State Committee, but who either by chance or design were represented at the State Committee meeting by proxies, who voted adversely to Col. Roosevelt. It is thought that the delegates from their districts will vote in accordance with the views expressed by President Taft in his letter to Chairman Griscom of the New York County Republican Committee, wherein he expressed the opinion that Col. Roosevelt should be selected for the Temporary Chairmanship, and that an unequivocal plank favoring direct primaries along the lines of the Cobb compromise bill should go into the platform.

Postmaster Fred Greiner, the Republican leader of Erie County, whose two committeemen, William H. Daniels and John Grimm, Jr., both pronounced Taft-Hughes-Roosevelt men, had been led to remain away from the meeting of the State Committee by representations that no business of any importance would be transacted, told the representative of THE TIMES who called on him in Buffalo that in his opinion the reactionary element headed by Woodruff and Barnes would not be able to control more than 250 of the 1,015 delegates in the convention. This forecast is somewhat optimistic.

Shift to the Progressives.

A rough canvass of the situation immediately after the meeting of the State Committee had been held indicated that on the basis of the vote cast at that meeting the progressives would lack just forty-three votes to control the State Convention. Since then two of the Federal office-holders who had been represented by proxies at the meeting—Collector of the Port John F. O'Brien of Plattsburg, who represents Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence Counties on the State Committee, and Collector John A. Merritt of Niagara Falls, who represents Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming Counties, have repudiated the vote that was cast on their proxies. They have promised that if they have their way the delegations from their districts will vote in accordance with the expressed wishes of President Taft.

The proxy of Collector O'Brien was held by Congressman George R. Malby and that of Collector Merritt by Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of the Assembly, both pronounced in their opposition to the Roosevelt programme. Each will be able to control a portion of the delegations from the Congressional districts represented on the committee by the principals whose proxies they held. Congressman Malby undoubtedly will control the delegates from St. Lawrence, where he lives, and from Franklin, where, though not a resident of the county, he virtually controls the Republican organization. The delegates from these two counties number in the aggregate twenty-three.

As for Speaker Wadsworth, his strength and prominence in the Republican State Convention this year are not likely to be at all commensurate with the important part he has taken in the fight on the programme of the progressives. His Congressional district is composed of five counties, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.

There will be thirty-nine delegates from this Congressional district, all told. Of these the Speaker cannot be certain to control more than the seven delegates from Livingston, where he resides, and possibly the six from Genesee, where Archie Saunders is the leader.

Wyoming County is controlled by Supt. of Public Works Frederick C. Stevens, a bitter opponent of the Wadsworths, who besides has become known as a supporter of Gov. Hughes. He may be counted upon to come to the convention with a delegation opposed to anything Speaker Wadsworth favors.

In Orleans County, where the Republican organization is controlled by ex-Senator Irving L. L'Hommedieu, the delegates to the State Convention have already been elected, and favor Col. Roosevelt for temporary Chairman and a direct primaries plank in the platform.

In Niagara County, with its two Assembly districts, Collector Merritt himself will directly control the delegates, and his constituents believe that he will be favorable to the progressive programme. If not, he is likely to have a primary fight on his hands, for feeling against the Old Guard runs high among the Republicans in this county, and he compelled to go to the convention with a large portion, possibly a majority, of the delegation against him.

Possible Line-Up of Delegates.

On a tentative estimate of the prospective strength in the Republican State Convention of the two elements, the delegates divide as follows:

FOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAMME.

County.	Delegates.	County.	Delegates.
Allegany	9	Orleans	6
Broome	12	Oswego	11
Cattaraugus	10	Rensselaer	19
Cayuga	11	Richmond	3
Chautauqua	17	Schuyler	3
Chemung	8	Seneca	5
Chenango	7	Steuben	14
Clinton	6	Suffolk	12
Cortland	6	Tioga	5
Erie	61	Tompkins	6
Essex	6	Warren	5
Jefferson	13	Washington	9
Kings	28	Wayne	9
Lewis	5	Wyoming	6
Nassau	11	Yates	4
New York	190		
Niagara	13	Total	545
Ontario	9		

AGAINST ROOSEVELT PROGRAMME.

County.	Delegates.	County.	Delegates.
Albany	28	Onondaga	29
Columbia	7	Orange	17
Delaware	8	Otsego	8
Dutchess	13	Putnam	4
Franklin	7	Queens	24
Fulton & Hamilton	8	Rockland	6
Genesee	7	St. Lawrence	16
Greene	5	Saratoga	16
Herkimer	9	Schenectady	11
Kings	114	Schoharie	4
Livingston	7	Sullivan	6
Madison	8	Ulster	12
Monroe	88	Westchester	33
Montgomery	9		
Oneida	28	Total	470

The votes of 508 delegates constitute a majority in the convention.

This estimate, based on inquiries and suggestions from up-State leaders, does not take into consideration changes that may be brought about by primary fights now in progress and which are expected to add to the majority of the progressives.

Such a contest is in progress in Orange County, where Senator John B. Rose, with a Hughes record and a plentiful supply of the sinews of war, is fighting former Govenor Odell for control of the Republican City Committee in Newburg. Senator Rose, according to his friends, has nine of the twenty members of the committee, but there is a general belief that he will not be able to gain control of that body. His renomination, which Mr. Odell has been seeking to prevent, is regarded as a foregone conclusion, but it is conceded that he may be knifed by the regulars with the result that John C. R. Taylor of Sullivan, a Democrat, who served one term in the Senate from the Rockland-Orange district and made a very creditable record, probably will be elected.

Fight on Sherman Machine.

In Oneida County the Republican League, headed by former Assemblyman Merwin K. Hart and composed largely of direct primaries enthusiasts and Republicans of a decidedly independent type, is engaged in a bitter fight against the Sherman machine. It was started to compel the renomination of Senator Frederick M. Davenport, an adherent of Gov. Hughes and Senator Root. Now it is rumored that the organization has fallen in line with the suggestion that Senator Davenport be permitted to become a candidate again, though it is generally understood that he will come in for a knifing at the polls, which will result in the election of his Democratic opponent. But the fight is to continue with a view of getting delegates that will be friendly to the Roosevelt programme, and the organization of Mr. Sherman is not in a very strong position to resist the onslaught.

In Herkimer County the disgruntled followers of Col. Roosevelt's nephew, Theodore Douglas Robinson, whom Daniel F. Strobel, the Republican leader of the county, defeated at the primares for a Congressional nomination, are up in arms against the organization Strobel, whose name was dragged unpleasantly into the Skene scandal, is in an awkward position.

In Otsego County the followers of Assemblyman Stephen C. Clark, a stepson of the late Bishop Potter, are fighting the regular organization, of which Congressman George W. Fairchild is the head.

O'Brien's Bailiwick Stirred.

The northern counties, which comprise the political bailiwick of Collector O'Brien, are a section where politics and business dovetail closely into each other. The district includes the very heart of the Adirondack forest lands. Here during the years the State has been acquiring lands for its forest preserve politicians with the necessary pull have realized fortunes by purchasing timber lands in the preserve region for a mere song and selling them to the State at rates involving extortion beside which the people living there have come to look upon plain lumber stealing as almost a virtue. Altogether the political boss is seen at his worst in this section of the State, and as a result the better element in both parties, though not the least concerned in the multifarious local squabbles, is up in revolt against the party in power.

With the independent Republicans in the district Collector O'Brien's leadership has been a very live issue for some years. This element has no organization, however, and no leadership, and Mr. O'Brien has contrived to intrench himself very firmly. His Federal job pays him in the vicinity of $20,000 a year and his business interests are vast and diversified. He has no end of patronage with which to strengthen his machine. For instance, there are forty-four deputies along the Canadian border in his district who divide their time between working for Uncle Sam and O'Brien.

The independent Republicans in the district have long been aware of the futility of any effort to dislodge him. They have evened up scores by voting the Democratic ticket on Election Day. As a result the Democrats succeeded last year in electing their Assemblyman, practically the entire county ticket in Clinton, and the full city ticket in Plattsburg, by comfortable majorities. Ordinarily the Republican majorities in Clinton County range from 2,000 to 3,000. In Warren County, also part of the O'Brien bailiwick, the Democrats succeeded in electing Daniel P. De Long to the Assembly over his Republican opponent, William R. Waddell, who ran with the full backing of the Republican machine. This year the Democratic leaders in this region expect even a greater Republican disaffection.

Collector O'Brien is not the only issue. Senator James A. Emerson of Warren, whose brother "Lou" is the Republican leader of the county, is a candidate for re-election. He has the backing of the O'Brien machine, of his own organization in Warren, and of Senator Stephen G. Prime, the de facto Republican leader of Essex County. Senator Emerson's record in Albany has angered a majority of the independent element among the Republicans, who openly declare that they hope he will be nominated for the pleasure it will afford them to vote against him.

Malby Also Has Trouble.

The North Woods ring with political scandals and they are not all echoes of the Forest, Fish and

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KOREAN TARIFFS TO HOLD TEN YEARS

Ports Now Open to Remain Open, Japan Says, in Formal Announcement of Annexation.

TWO EMPERORS' AGREEMENT

Cases of Foreigners Now in Consular Courts to Remain There, Otherwise Japan's Laws Apply.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The treaty between Japan and Korea, by which the Hermit Kingdom is annexed as a sovereign part of Japan, was made public at the State Department to-day, in accordance with an arrangement entered into with the department officials and Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States. In addition to the text of the convention a declaration of the Japanese Government concerning the effect of the annexation upon powers enjoying treaties with Japan is made public.

Existing Korean schedules covering imports from foreign countries and regulations governing coasting trade will be continued for ten years. The United States is specifically informed that the copyright and patent laws of Japan will be extended to Korea. The statement is as follows:

"The Japanese Government has made the following declaration in respect to the annexation of Korea to the Japanese empire:

"Notwithstanding the earnest and laborious work of reforms in the administration of Korea, in which the Governments of Japan and Korea have been engaged for more than four years since the conclusion of the agreement of 1905, the existing system of government in that country has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquility, and, in addition, the spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole peninsula.

"In order to maintain peace and stability in Korea, to promote the prosperity and welfare of the Koreans, and at the same time to insure the safety and repose of the foreign residents, it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual régime of government are absolutely essential. The Governments of Japan and Korea, being convinced of the urgent necessity of introducing reforms responsive to the requirements of the situation and of furnishing sufficient guarantee for the future, have, with the approval of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and his Majesty the Emperor of Korea, concluded through their respective plenipotentiaries a treaty providing for the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

"By virtue of that important act which shall take effect on its promulgation on the 29th of August, 1910, the Imperial Government of Japan undertake the entire government and administration of Korea, and they hereby declare that matters relating to foreigners and foreign trade in Korea shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:

"1. Treaties hitherto concluded by Korea with foreign powers ceasing to be operative, Japan's existing treaties will so far as practicable be applied to Korea. Foreigners resident in Korea will, so far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper, and the protection of their legally acquired rights, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan. The Imperial Government of Japan are ready to consent that the jurisdiction in respect of cases actually pending in any foreign consular courts in Korea at the time the treaty of annexation takes effect shall remain in such courts until final decision.

"2. Independently of any conventional engagements formerly existing on the subject, the Imperial Government of Japan will, for a period of ten years, levy upon goods imported into Korea from foreign countries or exported from Korea to foreign countries, and upon foreign vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea the same import or export duties and the same tonnage dues as under the existing schedules. The same import or export duties and tonnage dues as those to be levied upon the aforesaid goods and vessels will also for a period of ten years be applied in respect of goods imported into Korea from Japan or exported from Korea to Japan, and Japanese vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea.

"3. The Imperial Government of Japan will also permit for a period of ten years vessels under the flag of powers having treaties with Japan to engage in the coasting trade between the open ports of Korea, and betwen those ports and any open ports of Japan.

"4. The existing open ports of Korea, with the exemption of Masampo, will be continued as open ports, and in addition Shinwiju will be newly opened, so that vessels, foreign as well as Japanese, will there be admitted, and goods may be imported into and exported from these ports."

The Japanese Government makes this statement also respecting the effect of annexation upon certain rights enjoyed by foreigners in Korea:

"The Imperial Government, in addition to the announcement which they have made respecting the annexation of Korea and the treatment which, in view of the new condition of things, is hereafter to be accorded in Korea to the subjects and citizens of foreign powers and to their commerce and navigation, have the honor to acquaint the United States Government that in consequence of such annexation the laws of Japan concerning inventions, designs, trademarks, and copyrights are extended to Korea in place of the laws hitherto in force in Korea on the same subjects, and that the special office established in Korea to deal with such industrial and literary properties is abolished, and the duties heretofore performed by it are in the future to be undertaken by the appropriate governmental bureau in Tokio.

"As a result of these measures, a single registration in Tokio and the payment of a single fee will hereafter be sufficient to secure due protection in Korea as well as in Japan proper. It is only necessary to add that rights now existing in Korea in virtue of registrations already effected or applications already deposited in pursuance of the convention between Japan and the United States, dated May 19, 1908, will continue to be duly respected in Korea."

KOREA BECOMES CHO-SEN.

TOKIO, Aug. 28.—The official promulgation of the treaty of annexation of Korea by Japan under the name of Cho-Sen was made at 9 o'clock this morning. At the same time a mass of documents providing for the future government of the new colony was made public.

The newspapers are all issuing extra editions giving full accounts of the annexation.

SHOT DEAD THROUGH DOOR.

"Red" Gallagher Held for Murder in Saloon of an Old Enemy.

William Lennon of 552 West Twenty-sixth Street, was at work as bartender in Patrick Gilmartin's saloon at 561 West Forty-fifth Street yesterday morning, when there was a knock at the rear door of the saloon. This door is provided with the regulation peep-hole. Lennon had started to open the door as far as the chain would permit, when two bullets came through the peep-hole and entered his heart.

Mrs. Mamie Hanlon, who lives at 549 West Forty-fifth Street, was looking out of her front window and she heard the two shots. She saw two men run down the street, one of them holding a revolver in his hand. Her screams brought Policeman Glynn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He found three men in the saloon standing around the body of the dead bartender.

Glynn arrested the three men as material witnesses. They said they were Daniel Smith, 551 West Forty-fourth Street; Simon Fitzsimmons, 881 Tenth Avenue, and Thomas Gilmartin, 601 Eleventh Avenue, a brother of the saloon owner. None of the three could tell anything about the shooting except that they had heard Lennon's names called through the peep-hole, and had seen him fall after the two shots had been fired.

Detectives Murphy, Carrette, and McHale decided that the description Mrs. Hanlon gave of the man who had had the pistol fitted George Gallagher, nicknamed "Red."

The detectives heard that Lennon and Gallagher had had a fight some months ago, and that the bartender had shot "Red" in the stomach. They heard, too, that Gallagher had been making the threats against Lennon, saying that he would not live a month. They found Gallagher and Martin Brown of 538 West Thirty-ninth Street at Twelfth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street and arrested them both. In the West Side Court they were remanded to the custody of Coroner Helenstein, who committed them to the Tombs without bail.

The three men arrested in the rear room of the saloon were remanded to the House of Detention under $100 bail.

Gallagher said that last May Lennon had shot him in the stomach, but that he was innocent of the bartender's murder. Brown refused to say anything about the charge.

While Gallagher and Brown were sitting in the Coroner's office, handcuffed together, Gallagher fell fast asleep and had to be waked up to appear before the Coroner.

14 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

Record in Southern Italy for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

BARI, Italy, Aug. 28.—Eighteen new cases of cholera and fourteen deaths from the disease were recorded in the infected district during the past twenty-four hours distributed as follows:

At Andria, one case and one death; at Trani, one case and three deaths; at Barletta, six cases and four deaths; at Molfetta, two cases; at Cerignola, two cases and three deaths; at Trinitapoli, five cases, and at Margherita Savoia, one case and three deaths.

KAISER'S MYSTICISM URGED AS DEFENSE

Divine Right Speech Attributed to Mere Impulse from Historic Surroundings at Koenigsberg.

SUFFRAGETTES DISPLEASED

Say Kaiser Is Ignorant of Conditions of Toiling Millions of Women—Action Likely to Wait for Reichstag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Now that the general public is recovering from the Kaiser's Koenigsberg speech, which came like a bolt from the blue, and the excitement is simmering down, two distinct political views of the matter are manifesting themselves. The first, upheld by the Social Democratic and Radical Parties, reads into the Kaiser's references to his divine right and his resolve to follow his own way, defiance of the constitution and Parliament and finds grist for the agitatory mill in assuming this to be deliberate and premeditated.

On the other hand are those who cite as still valid in the present circumstances the words of Prince Bülow spoken in the Reichstag on July 20, 1908.

Prince Bülow said then "that not a single case could be adduced where the Kaiser had placed himself in opposition to the constitution." The apologists for the Koenigsberg speech point out that the Kaiser is loved and reverenced by his people, and attribute his action at Koenigsberg to "an impulse of the moment consequent on the strong vein of mysticism which lies dormant in his character being awakened by the historic site and the ancient surroundings."

Side by side with the Socialist endeavor to exploit the speech for party purposes, the Conservative and ultramontane parties are endeavoring to gloss over the imperial remarks and to encourage the Kaiser to keep on the path once trodden.

In general, however, the public sees in the speech a return to the dark days of November, 1908, which still remain a bitter memory to the monarchists whose loyalty was put to such a bitter test at that time. Public feeling to-day is condensed in the words of the manifesto then issued by the Conservative Party. This manifesto, signed by the most important members of the party's committee, declared:

"Led by the desire to guard the imperial crown from criticism and unprofitable discussion, as well as inspired by the duty to protect the German Empire and nation from entanglements and losses, we consider ourselves bound to express the humble wish that in the future greater reserve be manifested in such imperial utterances."

The passage in his Koenigsberg speech in which the Kaiser states that it is not the duty of women to occupy themselves with meetings and societies, and declares that they ought to stay at home to educate their children in respect for old age and to teach them to be obedient, has naturally excited bitter comment. The Suffragette Perty points out that the Kaiser, who lives in splendid palaces and castles, who travels through the world in palatial yachts, automobiles, and saloon carriages, never has the chance to see the soul of his people and fathom it. Nine million women work from dawn to nightfall in factories, offices, shops, and on the farms. The battle of existence necessitates their organization. The "Votes for Women" societies throughout Prussia are organizing meetings to express these and similar views and protest against the Kaiser's conception of their duties. The Social Democrats and Radicals are likewise arranging large meetings of protest.

In all probability, however, the matter will rest until the Reichstag meets in the Autumn, when the Kaiser's speech will form the subject of a most bitter attack in the House.

DOGS ENLIVENED VOYAGE.

More Than a Score of Aristocratic Canines Arrive on the Baltic.

With more dogs of aristocratic lineage aboard than a boat probably ever carried across the Atlantic before the White Star liner Baltic from Liverpool steamed into port yesterday morning. In her assortment of pedigreed canines there were among others a Great Dane, said to be the third largest of his species in captivity; seven pointers, a retriever that is said to be the wonder of his kind, a Yorkshire terrier that could manufacture fuss enough for a dog four times his size, two little Pomeranians, a toy spaniel, some bull terriers, a Scotch terrier, a fox terrier, and last but not least "Kilkenny Mike," the liveliest Irish terrier that ever sailed over the ocean.

The dogs came consigned to various persons, and it took half a dozen capable kennel men to look after their comfort. On certain days of the voyage they had the run of certain parts of the ship, and last Thursday, when the Baltic was in midocean, they were brought to the promenade deck for exhibition in a prize dog show that the passengers arranged. The Baltic had more than 800 cabin passengers, and every one of them had something to say about the dog contingent on board. Some of them called them the "dear things," and just as many more said they had been so "beastly noisy" that they became before the voyage ended a "perfect nuisance."

Eight of the dogs belong to George J. Gould. The Great Dane is the property of R. A. C. Smith of the Ward Line, while the others are consigned to dog lovers whose homes stretch all the way from New York to Vancouver in British Columbia. Mr. Smith, who was one of the passengers, said that he would not take $2,000 for "Octar," the Great Dane. "Octar" went away in an automobile with his owner, his destination being Mr. Smith's Summer home near Greenwich, Conn. The dog is nearly as big as a Shetland pony and crowded Mr. Smith in the automobile.

All the pointers and the retriever belong to Mr. Gould. They came over in charge of "Jack" Armstrong, the master of the Gould kennels on Mr. Gould's estate in the Catskills. Every one of these dogs are prize winners from England, and are said to be among the finest of their species ever imported into the United States. The pointers were Denberg Letty, Stylish Snipe, Springfield Blaze, Highfield Bright, Kier Novel, Kier Rex, and Shalborne Magic. The retriever has three whole names. She answers to Furlough Dark Bess.

The fox terrier is a native of France and rejoices in the title of Camp Wee Woman. Where she got the name and what it means was not disclosed by the man who had her in charge. She was bound for Vancouver. Kilkenny Mike, the champion noise manufacturer of the bunch, is headed for Chicago. The Scotch terriers, Dundee Belle and her partner, are both going West. The rest are bound for all parts of the United States and Canada.

The passengers said that the canine concert began as soon as the Baltic struck the open sea, and did not let up until the Ambrose Channel lightship was reached. It was the noise that caused the dog show. There were two prizes offered, one of which was a blue ribbon for the dog whose behavior, in the opinion of the passengers, was the best. The booby prize—a small yellow ribbon—was for the noisiest dog. The best behaved dog was declared to be Octar. Kilkenny Mike was the almost unanimous choice for the noisiest dog.

STOPS BOY KICKING HORSES.

Mrs. Campbell Also Causes Arrest of Driver Lashing Struggling Team.

Mrs. Catherine Campbell, a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, caused the arrest on Saturday night of William Goetz, a driver, 37 years old, of 400 East Twenty-first Street. He was held by Magistrate O'Connor in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of cruelty to animals in $300 bail for trial.

Mrs. Campbell told the Magistrate that she saw Goetz, who she alleges was intoxicated, in charge of a team of horses attached to a furniture moving van at Twenty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The load was too much for the horses, she said, and Goetz was whipping them brutally. A boy on the sidewalk was also trying to get the horses to move. The boy was kicking the horses, she said.

She told them to stop, and then she telephoned for the police. When she returned, she says, the boy had gone. The wagon was so overloaded, Mrs. Campbell said, that it had to be transferred to two wagons.

Dr. Mills of the society said that the horses had seven bruises.

SMUGGLED NECKLACE IN WOMAN'S HAT

Continued from Page 1.

said was a personal one, and having no place to dispose of the scraps she put them in a small hand bag she carried. Wall demanded the letter. Mrs. Adriance indignantly refused to give it up.

"It is a very personal letter," she said, "and you have no right to demand it."

In spite of her protest the special agent said he must see the letter. After much hesitation the woman drew from the bag a handful of paper scraps. These she handed over. Wall said that she kept part of the scraps and upon his demand for all of them she attempted to scatter them over the pier.

The Telltale Letter.

Pieced together they proved to be a letter from a firm of jewelers. This letter is declared to be important, and will be used as evidence if Mrs. Adriance is criminally prosecuted.

Part of the name of the firm was on a scrap which was lost, but the cable address is intact. The letter is dated Geneva, July 2, and is addressed to Mrs. Adriance at the Palace Hotel, Lucerne. The letter follows:

Dear Madam: We are in receipt of your favor of the 1st of July and note your instructions regarding the pearls you kindly ordered of Mr. Conrad. We will arrange to have them ready by July 20, and it will be quite safe to send them care of Brown, Shipley & Co., but if you prefer, Mr. Arthur Stahl, who is in London, can take them to your hotel for your inspection if you will kindly let us know your address, and he can follow any further instructions regarding shipment of same, &c.

We are making all the desired alterations, viz.: Taking off the ten small pearls on each side (twenty in all) and placing larger pearls, starting half way from the centre to the end. This is being done at a loss to us, as the price agreed upon with Mr. Conrad, viz., $6,000 and $600 extra for the diamond clasp and U. S. A. duty, is very low considering the quality and size of the pearls required to complete the necessary length. We are certain the pearls will give you perfect satisfaction. You can rely upon us for giving you the best selection and best value possible, and the whole will form a beautiful ornament. * * * I beg to remain, dear Madam, yours very respectfully,

WALTER STAHL.

$120 for clasp.
$480 for duty.
$600 total.

The customs men were satisfied the woman had the pearl necklace, but had outwitted them. They stood by in silence while the goods seized were being prepared for the Public Stores, and Mrs. Adriance would have left the pier without the discovery of the necklace when Mr. Adriance, who had been talking to his wife, interfered. He said he had learned that unknown to him his wife had purchased a pearl necklace. Upon hearing this Wall again demanded the necklace. Mrs. Adriance hesitated for a few moments.

Threatened with Arrest.

"I can't give you that," she said at last.

"You will either give it up or go to a station house," was the edict of the official.

She said that she would get it herself, and started down the pier to where Mrs. Doughty was standing with her baggage. The party followed. With Mrs. Doughty they went on board again. The customs men say that when she reached a stateroom she attempted to close the door upon a woman inspectress who followed.

Mrs. Adriance wore a black rough straw turban trimmed with peacock blue velvet and adorned with two blue wings. Once in the room, she was not in a very amiable frame of mind. She did not stop to remove her hat. Reaching up her hand she tore loose the velvet trimming at the back and inserted her hand in the deep fold where the outer edge of the hat had been turned back close against the crown. She worked loose one end of what appeared to be a thin strip of black velvet. The customs woman wanted to help, but Mrs. Adriance waved her aside.

She was impatiently tugging at the velvet when something gave way. There was was an exclamation of warning from the Inspector as a shower of pearls followed. The string had broken away and the pearls were scattered all over the room. Some of them fell upon a berth and others rolled into corners. There was a search before all were gathered up, during which Mrs. Adriance evidenced no great interest in the proceedings. The rest of the necklace was loosened, and with the scattered pearls placed in a small pasteboard box.

Pearls Cleverly Concealed.

The customs men say the method of concealment was most ingenious. The string of pearls was sewed up in a tube of soft black material. This, the same color as the hat, was sewed down in the deep fold of the straw. When made fast and covered by the edge of the velvet trimming it defied detection. Even if a finger was run along the inside of the fold the soft tube inclosing the pearls made it impossible to feel what was concealed.

On Mrs. Doughty was found another string of pearls. This is believed by the officials to be worth about $5,000. Mrs. Doughty said that it was an old one and not dutiable. While the customs men are inclined to believe it entitled to free entry, it was sent to the Appraiser's Stores with the Adriance jewels.

The last act in the seizure came as the party was leaving the pier. Mr. Wall decided that Mrs. Adriance's hat should be one of the exhibits in the case. She did not want to part with it, but finally consented if allowed to wear it to a waiting taxicab. She was told that she might, and she walked down the pier in advance of the rest. When she got in she took off her hat, and just as the machine started she thrust it into the hands of the waiting Special Agent.

The discovery of the pearls and the one reason for his journey was to strengthen the Treasury Department's system of surveilliance abroad, and especially to make difficult the bringing in duty free of jewels and gowns purchased abroad by wealthy Americans. Mr. Wall refused last night to discuss his source of information regarding the Adriance purchases.

The Other Jewels.

How much of the jewelry in the possession of the Government is dutiable cannot now be determined. Some of it evidently has been long in the possession of the family. In the bag which Mrs. Adriance carried was a collarette of strung pearls of about a dozen strands, an amethyst brooch set about with diamonds, a crescent of pearls, a diamond horseshoe, a necklace of gold set with diamonds, a heart of pearls, a lorgnette chain of link gold set with small stones, a gold mesh purse, with hand-carved silver top; a number of costly rings set with precious stones, a bowknot of silver and diamonds, a scarf of point lace, and two rolls of lace, and other small articles of jewelry.

In the bag worn by Miss Adriance was a diamond-set lovers' knot pin, a silver mesh purse, a small pearl necklace, some unstrung pearls, and other small articles of jewelry.

The customs officials say that Mrs. Adriance confessed she purchased the gold hand purse abroad, and her daughter frankly admitted that its duplicate in silver was bought on the other side.

The party were ordered to appear before Surveyor Henry this morning. Mr. Adriance pleaded that his family were tired after their ocean voyage, and anxious to go to their home in Poughkeepsie. In consideration of this Mr. Wall set the hour for the hearing at 2 P. M. The evidence in the case will then be submitted to the legal department, and the course of future action decided upon.

ADRIANCES' FRIENDS SHOCKED.

Poughkeepsie Folk Think a Mistake Has Been Made—Husband Silent.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Reynolds Adriance are among the best known residents of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Adriance and his wife are members of the Second Reformed Church. Mrs. Adriance is a cultivated and attractive woman, who takes a leading part in local social affairs. The family occupies a beautiful home in Academy Street, the exclusive residential section. Miss Marion Adriance is about 20 years old and a beautiful girl. She was introduced to society last Fall.

The announcement that Mrs. Adriance was accused of smuggling caused a shock of surprise here. The family is very wealthy and of such high standing that it is believed that there must be some mistake.

Mr. Adriance refused to make any statement when seen at his home to-night. He said:

"I have nothing to say now. There is nothing that I care to say."

Mr. Adriance added that his wife, daughter, and son arrived safely at their home, coming up with him this evening. Miss Marion Adriance had been abroad ten months, her mother seven months, and the son, John, two months. John Adriance expects to enter the Yale-Sheffield School this Fall.

Mrs. I. R. Adriance is a graduate of Lynden Hall School of this city, where her husband met her when she was a schoolgirl.

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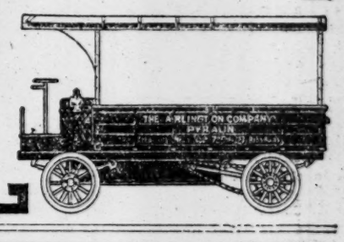

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NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION IS OPENED

Train Service Begins Sept. 8 in Largest Building in World Ever Built at One Time.

ITS TUNNEL CONNECTIONS

Structure Is of Roman Doric Style of Architecture, and Is Really a Monumental Bridge Over Tracks.

The largest building in the world ever built at one time, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York, has just been completed and declared officially open. It has also been announced in an official pamphlet distributed by the railroad company that train service will be inaugurated on Sept. 8.

"The New York Improvement and Tunnel Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad" is the title of the official booklet just issued by the company. It contains some twenty-three photographs illustrating both the interior and exterior of the station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, as well as views of the tunnels, the interior of one of the tubes, and a picture of the "Pennsylvania Type" electric locomotive.

The company's pamphlet contains the first official history of the work which has been published. This history is inscribed on two tablets, which have been placed on the sides of the main entrance of the station on Seventh Avenue. The tablet on the left as one enters the station bears the following inscription:

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL AND TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The franchise from the City of New York authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of the tunnel extension and station of the Pennsylvania Railroad system was granted Oct. 9, 1902, by the

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

Alexander E. Orr, Chairman.
John Claflin,
Morris K. Jesup,
Charles Stewart Smith,
Edward M. Grout,
Woodbury Langdon,
John H. Starin,
Mayor Seth Low.

The construction of the tunnel extension was begun June 10, 1903. The two tunnels under the North River and the four tunnels under the East River were built by shields driven from each side of the respective rivers, and union was completed by the junction of the last tube on the following dates:

North River tunnels, Oct. 9, 1906.
East River tunnels, March 18, 1908.

These were the first tunnels for standard railroad trains constructed under these rivers.

The construction of the New York station building was begun May 1, 1904, and trains were first operated from it on regular schedule Sept. 8, 1910.

The principal contractors were:

North River tunnels—O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company.

East River tunnels—S. Pearson & Son, Incorporated.

Crosstown tunnels—East River to New York station—United Engineering and Contracting Company.

New York station.—Engineers, steel structure and machinery—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

Excavation—New York Contracting Company.

Erection—George A. Fuller Company.

Bergen Hill tunnels—William Bradley.

Meadows Division—McMullin & McDermott—H. S. Kerbaugh; Henry Steers, Incorporated.

Sunnyside yard and approaches—Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company; Naughton Company and Arthur McMullen.

Erected by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 8th day of September, 1910.

Engraved on the other tablet is the following:

This tablet is erected by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to commemorate the extension of its Railroad System into New York City by the completion and opening on the eighth day of September, A. D. 1910, of the tunnels and Station, and to record the names of the Directors and Officers who shared the responsibility of authorizing and constructing the undertaking.

The tunnels and Station were planned and constructed under the executive direction and supervision of Alexander Johnston Cassatt, President, and Samuel Rea, Vice President, of the Companies, incorporated in 1902 in the States of New York and New Jersey, and later merged, constituting the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company.

General Counsel, George V. Massey.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Chairman, General Charles W. Raymond.
Gustav Lindenthal, resigned December 15, 1908.
Chief Engineer, North River Division, Charles M. Jacobs.
Chief Engineer, East River Division, Alfred Noble.
Chief Engineer, Electric Traction and Station Construction, George Gibbs.
Chief Engineer, Meadows Division, William H. Brown, retired March 1, 1906, succeeded as Chief Engineer by Alexander C. Shand.
Architects, New York Station, McKim, Mead & White.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt, President, died December 28, 1906.
Sutherland M. Prevost, Vice President, died September 30, 1905.
William L. Elkins, died November 7, 1903.
Amos R. Little, died December 16, 1906.
Alexander M. Fox, died October 6, 1907.
John P. Green, Vice President, retired March 24, 1909.
N. Parker Shortridge,
Clement A. Griscom,
William H. Barnes,
George Wood,
C. Stuart Patterson,
Effingham B. Morris,
Thomas DeWitt Cuyler,
Lincoln Godfrey,
Rudolph Ellis,
Henry C. Frick,
Charles E. Ingersoll,
Percival Roberts, Jr.
W. W. Atterbury, Fifth Vice President.
Henry Tatnall, Fourth Vice President.
John B. Thayer, Third Vice President.
Samuel Rea, Second Vice President.
Charles E. Pugh, First Vice President.
James McCrea, President.

Covers Eight Acres.

According to the company's official statement, "The Pennsylvania Station covers more territory than any other building ever constructed at one time in the history of the world. The Vatican, the Tuileries, the St. Petersburg Winter Palace, are larger buildings, but they have been centuries in their construction. The Pennsylvania Station is unique, covering as it does eight acres of ground, with exterior walls extending approximately one-half of a mile, all told, and having been erected in less than six years' time.

"Built after the Roman Doric style of architecture, the New York station of the Pennsylvania Railroad covers the entire area bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. The depth of the property on both streets is 799 feet 11½ inches, and the length of the building is 788 feet 9 inches, thus allowing for extra-wide sidewalks on both side streets and avenues. The walls extend 430 feet 6 inches from Thirty-first Street to Thirty-third Street, the Seventh Avenue façade signalizing the main entrance.

"While the facades of the station were designed to suggest the imposing character of the ancient Roman temples and baths, the impression intended to be made upon the layman approaching the station, in full view of the exterior of the general waiting room with its huge semi-circular windows, is that of one of the leading railway stations of the world.

"In designing the exterior of the building, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, the architects, were at pains to embody two ideas. To express in so far as was practicable, with the unusual condition of tracks below the street surface and in spite of the absence of the conventional train shed, not only the exterior design of a great railway station in the generally accepted form, but also to give to the building the character of a monumental gateway and entrance to a great metropolis.

Unique Among Stations.

"Apart from these two ideas, the plan of the station was designed to give the The structure is really a monumental bridge over the tracks with entrances to greatest number of lines of circulation. the streets on the main axis and on all four sides. In this respect the building is unique among the railway stations of the world, affording the maximum of entrance and exit facilities.

"The Seventh Avenue façade is composed principally of a Roman Doric colonnade, double at the carriage entrances at the street ends and at the main front entrance for pedestrians in the centre; each of the columns is 4 feet 6 inches in diameter and 55 feet high.

"This Seventh Avenue façade was conceived especially to symbolize in most imposing fashion a monumental gateway. It may be compared, with due allowance for its more massive proportions, to the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, through which passes so much of the traffic of that city. The central entrance on Seventh Avenue leads to the main waiting room through an arcade 225 feet long by 45 feet wide, flanked on both sides by shops. At the further end of the arcade are the restaurants, lunch room, and café, and beyond are the general waiting room and concourse, the latter being on the first level below the street.

"The main body of the building approximates in height the Bourse of Paris, reaching 76 feet above the street level. With entrances through the two corners of the station on Seventh Avenue there are carriage drives, each about 63 feet wide, or almost twice the width of a standard New York City street, fronted by double columns and pediments. The narrowest opening between the columns is practically equal in width to the arched driveways in the Louvre, through which the omnibuses of Paris pass.

"The central features of the façades of the Thirty-first and Thirty-third Street sides for a distance of about 230 feet are formed by a colonnade opening into the carriage driveways below. Over the central porticos of these colonnades are ornamental clocks and eagles, similar to those in the Seventh Avenue front.

"One of the distinctive features of this building is the waiting room, which extends from Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street, its walls parallel to Seventh and Eighth Avenues, for a distance of 314 feet 4 inches. The height of this room is 150 feet and its width 108 feet 8 inches. The walls of the waiting room above the main body of the building contains on each side three semi-circular windows of a radius of 33 feet 4 inches, and 66 feet 8 inches wide at the base. There is also a window of like size at each end of the waiting room.

"The dignified design of the interior of the waiting room, while fully adapted to modern ideas, was suggested by the great halls and basilicas of Rome, such as the baths of Caracalla, Titus, and Diocletian and the basilica of Constantine, which are perhaps the greatest examples in history of large roofed-in areas treated in a monumental manner.

Waiting Room Largest in World.

"The main waiting room on the concourse level is the largest in the world. Within its walls are located the ticket offices, baggage checking windows, and telephone and telegraph offices, so conveniently arranged that a passenger may proceed from one to the other with a minimum amount of exertion and without retracing his steps. Adjoining the general waiting room on the west side are waiting rooms, each 58 by 100 feet, for men and women. These open into retiring rooms."

Indicative of the enormous growth in the population of the territory in and around New York City are figures contained in the company's pamphlet, which show that "railroads on the western bank of the Hudson River opposite New York City carried, in 1886, nearly 59,000,000 people. In 1890 they carried over 72,000,000, in 1896 more than 94,000,000, and in 1906 about 140,000,000.

"In 1890 the population gathered within a circle of nineteen miles radius, with City Hall, Manhattan, as the centre, was 3,326,998; in 1900 it was 4,612,153, and five years later it was 5,404,638, an increase in ten years of 38 per cent. In 1913 it is estimated that the population of this territory will approximate 6,000,000 people, and in 1920 8,000,000.

"These startling figures, and what they meant in transportation needs, in addition to the serious problem of providing corresponding freight facilities, were considered when the Pennsylvania Railroad was contemplating entering New York City. It was evident that one of the greatest transportation problems in history was rapidly evolving, and it was only by quick action that the railroad could prepare to cope with it."

HIT BY FLYING HORSESHOE.

Thrown 50 Feet by Engine Horse, It Knocks Girl Unconscious.

While watching fire engines going to a fire in St. Mark's Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church in Monmouth Street, near Seventh, Jersey City, yesterday Miss Millie Sanders, seated at a window on the second floor of her home, 663 Newark Avenue, was struck over the right eye with a horseshoe hurled from the hoof of a horse drawing Engine 7. The shoe flew a distance of over fifty feet.

Miss Sanders was unconscious when taken to the City Hospital, where she was found to have received a deep gash over one eye. She has the horseshoe, and says she will sue the city for damages.

The fire, which did $3,000 damage, started in a frame extension in the rear and spread rapidly to the church. A service was being conducted at the time by a visiting clergyman, the Rev. E. E. Hanby, the pastor being on vacation.

The worshippers had plenty of time to get to the street and there was no stampede for the door. A third alarm was sent in when the flames reached the church, but the firemen confined the blaze to the extension.

Bursting hose caused much excitement. Several women were drenched and two or three were struck so violently by water that rats in their hair were blown away. Eleven-year-old John Burns of 246 Brunswick Street, while watching the fire from the top of a six-foot fence, fell and broke his left leg. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital.

NEW LIABILITY LAW A BOON TO WORKERS

Responsibility for Injuries Is Put Directly Onto the Employers' Shoulders.

INTO EFFECT ON THURSDAY

Contributory Negligence in the Dangerous Trades No Longer an Easy Defense—Compensation for Hurts.

On Thursday there will come into force the Wainwright-Phillips Workmen's Compensation act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, which will alter materially the entire relation of employer and employe with regard to accidents and the compensation for them. It is based on the principle that the burden for industrial accidents not due to the willful misconduct of the employe ought to be cast on the industry instead of, as now happens in the majority of cases, on the man injured or his family.

The changes fall into two classes. The first amends the general employers' liability law so as to give the employe certain advantages. The second provides a scale of compensation, optional in all trades but mandatory in certain occupations, which includes a large number of building operations, the construction and operation of electric appliances, work in which high explosives are used, railroads of all kinds, tunnel construction, and other work carried on under compressed air. In the application of this scale of compensation the question of the contributory negligence of the workman may not be raised.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the constitutionality of these mandatory provisions, on the ground that they constitute the taking of property without due process of law. To this the supporters of the new measure reply that these obligatory clauses are merely an exercise of the police power of the State. It is, however, recognized that the constitutional point will probably have to be taken to the highest courts for final settlement.

The first change of importance in the general employers' liability law broadens the responsibility of the employer for accidents resulting from the condition of his ways, works, and machinery to include his plant. Moreover, if an employer lets out his work to a contractor or the contractor sublets part of his job to a subcontractor the original employer can no longer shirk the responsibility of an accident occurring through a defect in the ways, works, machinery, or plant that he has supplied, provided that the defect was not detected or remedied or arose through his negligence.

As things are to-day an employer is liable for the negligence of any person in his service, whose "sole or principal duty is that of superintendence" or in the absence of the regular Superintendent is acting in his place with the assent of the employer. This is now broadened. The employer must in future stand for the negligence of any persons intrusted not only with superintendence, but also "with authority to direct, control, or command any employe in the performance of the duty of such employe."

Again a defense to a claim for compensation that has worked great hardship to workmen has been the provision that if they understood that their work necessarily involved risk the fact that they continued at it implied that they assumed all these consequences. This has already been modified by the existing law, but the Wainwright-Phillips act has abolished it altogether.

It lays down that in case of a personal injury "for which the employer would be liable but for the hitherto available defense of assumption of risk by the employe the fact that the employe continued in the service of the employer in the same place and course of employment after the discovery by such employe or after he had been informed of the danger of personal injury therefrom shall not be as matter of fact or as matter of law an assumption of the risk of injury therefrom."

The employe so far always has been obliged to prove that there was no contributory negligence on his part. It is still provided that this should be a valid defense to a claim, but it is distinctly laid down that in future the burden of proof of contributory negligence lies with the employer.

The mandatory clauses in the Phillips act, about which the question of constitutionality is likely to be raised, apply to eight classes of industry. They are:

1. The erection or demolition of any bridge or building in which there is, or in which the plans and specifications require, iron or steel framework.
2. The operation of elevators, elevating machines, or derricks, or hoisting apparatus used within or on the outside of any bridge or building for the conveying of materials in connection with the erection or demolition of such bridge or building.
3. Work on scaffolds of any kind elevated twenty feet or more above the ground, water, or floor beneath in the erection, construction, painting, alteration, or repair of buildings, bridges, or structures.
4. Construction, operation, alteration, or repair of wires, cables, switchboards, or apparatus charged with electric currents.
5. All work necessitating dangerous proximity to gunpowder, blasting powder, dynamite, or any other explosives where the same are used as instrumentalities of the industry.
6. The operation on steam railroads of locomotives, engines, trains, motors, or cars propelled by gravity or steam, electricity, or other mechanical power, or the construction or repair of steam railroad tracks and roadbeds over which such locomotives, engines, trains, motors, or cars are operated.
7. The construction of tunnels and subways.
8. All work carried on under compressed air.

The new law recognizes them as "especially dangerous," and states that "extraordinary risks to the life and limb of workmen engaged therein are inherent, necessary, or substantially unavoidable." Consequently it provides this schedule of compensation:

In case of death four years' wages, not to exceed $3,000.

In case of total incapacity for a period not to exceed eight years, 50 per cent. of the workman's average weekly earnings.

In case of partial disability for a period not to exceed eight years, 50 per cent. of the difference between his average weekly earnings before and after the accident.

While the employer is bound to pay this rate of compensation in these "especially dangerous" trades and cannot plead the contributory negligence of the workman in his defense, the employe is not obliged to accept it. He may waive his rights under the mandatory clauses and sue the employer under the general employers' liability act, but once he has decided to go to law he cannot demand the statutory scale of compensation.

The same scale of compensation with regard to the question of negligence may be applied to other than the "especially dangerous" occupations by the mutual consent of the employer and the employe. If this agreement is entered into the employe waives all his future rights under the liability act, and is limited to the compensation laid down in the schedule, unless there has been serious or wilful misconduct on the part of the employer. In the same way the employer cannot escape paying the fixed rate of compensation, unless he can show serious and wilful misconduct on the part of the employe.

If the employer drops behind in his payments he is liable at once for an action on contract, and the judgment given against him will be for the payment in one lump sum of the payments then due and prospectively due under the plan.

The shyster lawyer who has been making his living by taking up workmen's compensation claims for contingent fees, generally amounting to one-half the amount recovered, will come off badly under the new act. It is ordained that their contingent interests in recoveries under the compensation features of the statutes are not to be enforceable liens on the fund recovered unless approved by a Judge.

These amendments to the law are the result of a study of the problem of workmen's compensation, which was undertaken by a commission of the Legislature. Similar studies are being made by the Federal Government and other States, and the National Association of Manufacturers has sent some of its members abroad to investigate not only the methods used for holding the balance between employer and employe but also the devices now in use for the prevention of accidents.

In a summary of the new law published in the current number of The Lawyers' Magazine by Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips, the author of the law, it is not contended that it is a final solution of the problem, but merely the inauguration by the State of a new policy, which will lead eventually to its satisfactory settlement.

ACTOR J. B. GENTRY IN INSANE ASYLUM

Comedian Who Killed Madge Yorke, Actress, a Mental Wreck After Fourteen Years in Prison.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

Sent to Moyamensing for Life, but Theatrical Friends Obtained His Pardon—Returns to Stage, but Fails.

James B. Gentry, once well-known on the stage, who startled Philadelphia fifteen years ago by killing Madge Yorke, an actress, in Zeisse's Hotel, is now an inmate of a sanitarium in Amityville, L. I. He was sent there last week by George M. Cohan, the theatrical manager, after it was evident that the fourteen years he had spent in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, had left him a total wreck.

Madge Yorke had at one time played in the same company as Gentry, and he was madly in love with her. Just before the murder he was in Poughkeepsie with William Collier in "One of the Boys," and she was in Philadelphia with Charles E. Blaney's "The Baggage Check." Insane with jealousy, Gentry left his company one Sunday morning and hurried over to Philadelphia. He forced his way into Miss Yorke's room at her hotel, where she was talking to several other members of her company, asked her to marry him, and on her refusal fired at her.

She died almost immediately, but in the confusion no one tried to stop Gentry. For two days the police hunted for him, and at length found him wandering about in Fairmount Park. Since the shooting he had neither slept nor eaten. He was a mental and nervous wreck, and was quite incapable of giving any rational explanation of his act.

He was tried and his lawyers put forward the plea of insanity. The Court disregarded it and a verdict of guilty was returned. Gentry was sentenced to death. He himself took it quitely and seemed to have no anxiety to evade the penalty of his crime, but his friends took his case up and worked hard for him. They appealed to the Board of Pardons, and by representing the excitement under which he was evidently laboring, and urging his strange callousness during the trial obtained a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment.

Gentry was sent to Moyamensing Prison and from time to time his stage friends did what they could for him. Felix Isman, Klaw & Erlanger, and George M. Cohan were active in his behalf, but could not obtain any further remissions from the Pennsylvania authorities. It was not until Gentry had served four teen years that Mr. Cohan succeeded in obtaining his release.

When he came out the manager did what he could to help him. He offered him a part in a road company of "The Yankee Prince." It was a long one, and as soon as he began to rehearse it Gentry made it evident that the long imprisonment had left its mark on him. No one knew him, and he felt his isolation among the younger generation of players, who had grown up while he was put out of the way.

"Give me a shorter part," he said, "I feel like a beginner."

Last Spring Gentry talked of going into vaudeville as "The Man Who Sings and Talks About Broadway," but his scheme came to nothing. Cohan offered him another part. He sent it back.

"I can't learn it," was the only reason that he gave.

He began to act queerly, and last Tuesday he was sent to a sanitarium in this city. Next day he was found by two of his old friends at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. He did not seem to know where he was or what he was doing. Mr. Cohan had him taken back to the sanitarium, and his clothes were removed to prevent him wandering away again.

He had delusions about the people around him. He declared that they were trying to rob him and that he had vast sums of money in his pockets that they were trying to get away from him.

It was decided to send him to the Amityville Sanitarium, and there he was taken on Saturday afternoon. The doctors say that there is still hope that he may recover, but his friends think that there is really little chance of his ever recovering from the many years he spent behind the bars.

Park & Tilford Open New Store To-day

Park & Tilford this morning will open a new store in the Brunswick Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and move to it their executive offices, which for half a century have been at Broadway and Twenty-first Street. The new store, which has been laid out under the supervisich of Frank Tilford, President of the company, has 14,000 square feet of floor. It will house seven departments and cost $60,000. Among the special features are a humidor, which will hold 3,000,000 cigars. The firm has taken a long lease of the store, with the privilege of renewal.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

is packed in a dust-tight metal box, with patent measuring tube, which is both safe and convenient for tourists.

Above Mr. Fleetwood

3663 Cortlandt

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FOR THE WORN MIND AND BODY

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Another Hat Scoop!

Men's Soft Felt Hats,

Three and Four Dollar Quality,

$1.85.

Ran across this piece of luck while buying our Fall and Winter hats. One manufacturer, well and favorably known to every man, had set aside 900 hats of $3 and $4 quality, because slight imperfections, not affecting their wearing qualities, disqualified them for the honor of his label. We got them at a price which permits us to offer them at $1.85, and make an equitable profit.

1910 Fall styles; three shapes; plain, welt-edged, bound and unbound brims that can be turned up or down, front, back or sides; also pencil curl brims. Colors: Black, fallow, French gray, gray mixed, plain pearl, stone and Austrian brown.

Only 900; *in sizes* 6⅝ *to* 7½.

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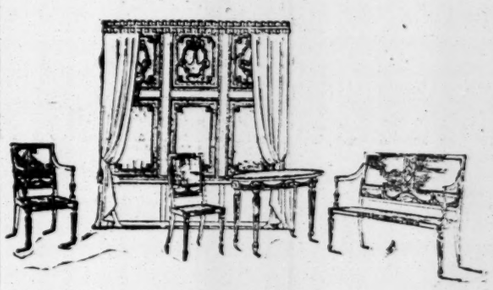

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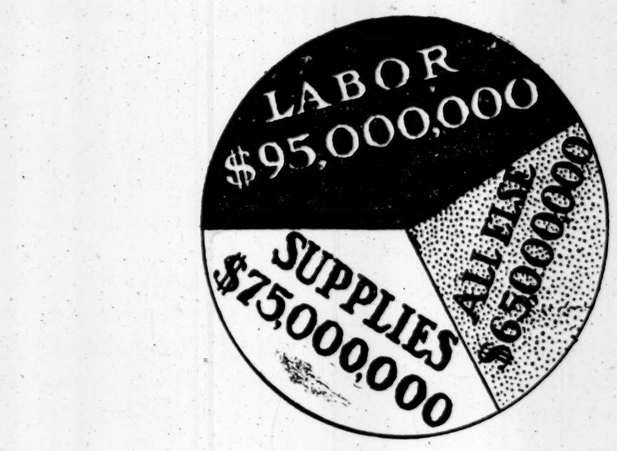

The New York Central Lines paid in wages last year $95,000,000.

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This means that for every dollar taken in—
40 cents was handed its own men;
32 cents to the supply men's men; and
28 cents to pay taxes, interest and all else.

A property which pays out so great a part of its income for labor and supplies is close to the public, and its prosperity directly affects a very large portion of the people over a large part of the country.

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John Forsythe

Removal Notice

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER FIRST,
WE MOVE FROM 18TH ST. AND BROADWAY
To Our New Building, 22-24-26 West Thirty-fourth (Just West of Waldorf).
OPEN FOR BUSINESS TUESDAY, SEPT. 6TH.
We Cordially Invite an Early Inspection.

34th Street West John Forsythe

B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF

ORIENTAL RUGS AND IMPORTED LACE CURTAINS

AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Announce the Removal of their Business to

39-41 West 23d St., thru to 24th St.

Where They Are Showing an Entirely New and High Grade Line of

FLOOR COVERINGS AND FURNITURE

An Inspection Is Cordially Invited!

CUBS HAMMER OUT FOUR HOMERS

Giants Bombarded in Terrific Fusillade, and Chicago Wins the Game, 10 to 2.

Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	—10
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 2

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Steinfeldt, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Hofman, cf	4	2	2	6	0	0
Archer, 1b	3	1	1	12	0	0
Zimmerman, 2b	4	1	1	2	5	0
Schulte, rf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	2	1	5	0
Kling, c	4	1	1	3	0	0
Reulbach, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total	31	10	11	27	12	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	1	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	3	3	0	0
Murray, rf	4	0	0	3	0	1
Bridwell, ss	4	0	0	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Schlei, c	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Keeler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meyers, c	0	0	0	4	2	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crandall, p	2	1	1	0	3	0
†Becker	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dickson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	8	24	10	1

*Batted for Schlei in fifth inning.
†Batted for Crandall in eighth inning.
Error—Murray.

Two-base hits—Hofman, (2,) Archer, Doyle. Home runs—Schulte, (2,) Sheckard, (2.) Hits—Off Ames, 4 in two-thirds inning; off Crandall, 6 in six and one-third innings; off Dickson, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Reulbach, Archer. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off Crandall, 2. Struck out—By Reulbach, 3; by Crandall, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Conslie.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Frank Schulte resumed his long-range firing to-day, and, in cahoots with Jimmy Sheckard, lambasted two Giant pitchers for four home runs, all over the fence and one of them a record long-distance wallop, thereby making themselves vociferous factors of the 10-to-2 victory, in which Big Ed Reulbach came back and won over New York in its final game of the year here.

Schulte and Sheckard conspired to divide their laurels fairly and equally, each of them smashing out two four-base knocks and each slugger compiling four runs with his mighty swats. That made the two of them responsible for eight of the Cubs' ten runs and left only the trimmings to be shared by the rest of the outfit.

To Schulte, however, belongs the lion's share of the noise, for the first of his home runs was something about which West Side fans will talk to their children's children and to the children of their children's children thereafter if the world lasts that long. Twenty feet over the top of the new steel scoreboard did Frank Wildfire hoist that opening drive of his, and that is some hoist, believe us.

Sheckard hit the big scoreboard with one of his home runs, and each hero dropped one swat into the crowd of fans between the screen and the board. Two Cubs were on bases when Schulte hit his first one in the opening inning, but the bags were empty when the second one exploded. Before the latter came off in the sixth, Sheckard had let off a home run with the bases empty in the fifth, but in order to keep step with the New Yorker, Sheck unbelted his second long drive with two men on.

Nor were those the only long drives made, for Hofman obtained a three-bagger with the help of some involuntary kicking by Murray and a clean two-bagger into the crowd. Archer also bagged a double, so that out of the ten hits made by the Cubs only three were singles. Zimmerman, Kling, and Tinker were the modest players, and also made singles. A total of 26 bases on 10 swats is something of a record in itself, and at the present rate it looks as if the ball players would be pretty well satisfied with the new cork centre ball when they get used to it.

Reulbach was touched for eight hits, but only one of them was better than a single, and they were so well scattered that they were not dangerous. Three of them got together in the third for one run, and that would have been all for the Giants, but for a balk called on Reulbach in the eighth inning.

The absence of Evers led to the belief that he had drawn another enforced vacation under orders from the league's executive, but this was a mistake. Evers was sick and unable to perform his duties. Manager McGraw picked out Ames to pitch against Reulbach, but the Giant leader's guess was a bad one. Ames managed to get two men out in the first inning. Then Hofman sloughed a two-bagger into the left field crowd. Archer pulled a near duplicate into the same throng and Artie scored. Zimmerman carromed a hit safely off Ames's mitt, advancing Archer to third, and there they were when Schulte walked up and lit on the ball for that home run over the score board, raising an awful uproar, and elevating the score to four. McGraw watched that hit disappear and decided it was not Ames's day, so switched quickly to Crandall. Tinker sent a liner off Ott's, but Doyle pinched it.

The seventh saw the finish of Crandall. Kling led with a single, and was sacrificed ahead by Reulbach. Steinfeldt walked and Sheckard accepted this opportunity to tie Schulte's feature of runs. He slammed a long fly up against the score board, pulling three more Cubs across the plate. Hofman followed with a smash to right, which Murray almost grabbed on the fly, then booted so far that Artie made three corners on it, finishing the circuit with the tenth run on Archer's long fly to Murray. Dickson pitched the eighth, and got away with it in spite of Bridwell's bad peg.

The Giants scored their last 1910 run in these precincts in the eighth. Devore singled, with one out, and after being caught on the hidden ball trick was sent to first by Rigler on a balk. Doyle flied out, but Snodgrass ripped out the third of his hits, counting Devore.

BASEBALL, 4 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. American League Park. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 10; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 5; Montreal, 3, (10 innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	77	36	.685	Cincinnati	58	59	.496
Pittsburg	69	43	.617	St. Louis	46	71	.394
New York	64	48	.571	Brooklyn	44	70	.386
Philadelphia	58	57	.504	Boston	43	76	.362

AMERICAN LEAUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	81	35	.699	Washington	53	66	.445
Boston	70	48	.593	Cleveland	50	66	.431
New York	67	50	.573	Chicago	45	69	.395
Detroit	65	53	.551	St. Louis	35	79	.307

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	72	48	.600	Buffalo	57	63	.475
Newark	74	52	.587	Montreal	53	66	.454
Toronto	64	57	.529	Providence	52	70	.426
Baltimore	65	62	.512	Jersey City	52	73	.410

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.

St. Louis Downs Boston.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—St. Louis won from Boston in the final game of the series to-day, 6 to 5. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Huggins, 2b	4	2	3	1	7
Ellis, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Pittsburg	4	1	2	0	0
Kon'chy, 1b	3	2	2	12	2
Evans, rf	3	0	2	2	0
Bresn'an, c	4	0	1	5	0
Oakes, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Hauser, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Backman, p	0	0	0	0	1
Lush, p	3	0	0	1	1
Willis, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	12	27	17

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, lf	5	1	1	3	0
Herzog, 3b	4	2	2	0	1
Shean, 2b	5	0	0	0	3
Sharpe, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Miller, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Sweeney, ss	3	1	2	2	0
Beck, cf	5	0	3	0	0
Rariden, c	3	0	1	6	2
Mattern, p	3	0	1	0	7
Burke, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Graham	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	13	24	13

*Batted for Mattern in the eighth inning.
Error—Evans.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5

Two-base hits—Miller, Beck, (2,) Ellis, Konetchy, Evans, Sweeney. Three-base hits—Herzog, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Mowrey, Ellis. Double play—Huggins, Hauser, and Konetchy. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Ellis, Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Backman, 1; off Willis, 1; off Lush, 4; off Mattern, 3; off Burke, 1. Struck out—By Mattern, 3; by Lush, 1. Hits—Off Backman, 3 in 2-3 innings; off Lush, 10 in 7 1-3 innings; off Willis, 0 in 1 inning; off Mattern, 11 in 7 innings; off Burke, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 11. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and O'Day.

Quakers Knock Rowan Out of Box.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Philadelphia hit Rowan hard to-day, knocking him out of the box in the third inning and beating Cincinnati 8 to 2. Ewing was steady at all stages. Long hits featured the contest. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Knabe, 2b	4	0	0	2	6
Bates, cf	5	2	3	2	0
Magee, lf	5	2	2	2	0
Grant, 3b	3	0	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b	2	1	1	13	0
Doolan, ss	4	1	2	1	3
Dooln, c	4	0	1	4	1
Ewing, p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	35	8	13	27	12

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Egan, 2b	3	0	1	0	7
Hob'zell, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Mitchell, rf	4	0	2	0	1
Paskert, cf	4	0	1	3	0
McLean, c	1	0	1	2	1
Clarke, c	3	0	0	7	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	0	4
M'Millan, ss	3	1	1	1	4
Rowan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Burns, p	2	0	1	0	3
*Miller	0	1	0	0	0
†Roth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	27	21

*Batted for Rowan in third inning.
†Batted for Burns in ninth inning.
Errors—Knabe, Egan.

Philadelphia	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Grant, Doolan (2.) Luderus, Bates. Hits—Off Rowan, 6 in 3 innings; off Burns, 7 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hits—Bates, (2.) Egan, Knabe. Stolen bases—Bates, Bescher. Double play—Doolan, Knabe, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 2; off Rowan, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Burns (Luderus.) Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by Rowan, 1; by Burns, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Montreal.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2—5	8	2
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3	9	2

Batteries—Russell and Egan; Dubuc and Hardy. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Byron.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

Toledo, 5; Kansas City, 2.
Columbus, 3; Minenapolis, 2.
Columbus, 3; Minneapolis, 0.
Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 1.
Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 4, (7 innings.)

New York State League.

Utica, 8; Scranton, 5.
Wilkesbarre, 8; Syracuse, 1.

Connecticut League.

New Haven, 5; Springfield, 2.
Waterbury, 5; Holyoke, 0.
Waterbury, 3; Holyoke, 2.

Southern League.

New Orleans, 6; Nashville, 1.
Atlanta, 1; Memphis, 0.

SWIMMING.

SWIMMING
SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT
in a 10 Lesson Course.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Dalton Swimming School,
19-21-23 West 44th St., N. Y.

FUTURE STAKES AT SARATOGA TRACK

Association Announces Three Events to Close with Racing Obligations to 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The first batch of future stakes recently announced by the Saratoga Racing Association have a closing for yearlings to-morrow. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., President of the association, as well as his associates, have faith in the future of the sport, and the stakes that close at midnight to-morrow place the association under obligations reaching until 1912. These stakes are the United States Hotel and the Grand Union Hotel Stakes for 1911, for two-year-olds, and the Travers of 1912, for three-year-olds. All three of them are old-established fixtures of the association, and there has been no intimation that they will not be continued indefinitely. The Saratoga Association is the only one in the jurisdicton of The Jockey Club that has made such an announcement for the future.

Some of the candidates for the Futurity were sent along over the main course of the Saratoga Association smartly this morning, and the most impressive move was that of E. R. Bradley's recent purchase, Love Not. This filly was ready to race when she was sent into the sales ring by James R. Keene, and though she may lack racing education, she is a filly that must be seriously considered for the big prize. Her move this morning was six furlongs in 1:15 3-5, and all through the work she was well in hand and capable of running much faster.

Another bit of Futurity news that came to light to-day was that Thomas Welsh, who will saddle H. P. Whitney's $30,000 Bashti for the race, is having some trouble in engaging a jockey to his fancy. He made an effort to secure the services of Guy Burns for the race, but John W. Schorr, who has Burns under contract, refused to release him for the day. Burns is in Canada riding for Schorr.

W. G. Yanke was so disappointed at the showing of his good filly, Round The World, in the running of the Rensselaer handicap that he brought her on the track this morning for the purpose of finding out, if possible, whether she had lost her speed altogether. She was sent along for a quarter in 0:22 1-5. This would tend to show that she has all her foot, and Mr. Yanke is still at a loss to explain her poor showing.

GIRLS SWIM EAST RIVER.

Three Due Sisters Make Good Time in Rough Water.

Three sisters, Ethel, Vera, and Beatrice Due, accomplished a unique feat yesterday by swimming the East River from the Long Island side of the Queensboro Bridge to the New York side of the Brooklyn Bridge. Starting from the Queensboro Bridge at 6:17 A. M., Vera, aged 16 years, was the first to make the plunge. She was quickly followed by her sister Ethel, 18 years of age, and then the third sister, of 13 years, Beatrice, was last to leave the slip. The party was accompanied during the journey by a motor boat with the timers and the children's parents, who were ready to lend a helping hand if necessary, but the occasion did not require it.

The three girls, after getting under way, followed close to the shore, to avoid the strong current, although they were swimming with the tide, and soon came within hailing distance of each other. They passed safely under the Williamsburg and Manhattan structures, and received applause from the throngs crossing. The trio continued on to the Manhattan side of the Brooklyn Bridge, where they made a landing. The time of the three contestants was: Vera, 1 hour 20 minutes; Ethel, 1 hour 23 minutes, and Beatrice, 1 hour 27 minutes.

After the swim the party journeyed to the recreation pier at Twenty-fourth Street and the East River, where the three contestants in the swim, assisted by Miss Marie Due, who is only 6 years of age, gave an exhibition of swimming and diving.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. May Amelia, 103 pounds; Sir Alvescot, 110; *Ethel Day, 93; Herpes, 104; Dreamer, 110; *Takahira, 104; Cohort, 122; Spohn, 122; Colinet, 99; Rose Queen, 108; Friscillian, 110; Van Den, 118; Big Stick, 100; Far West, 122, and Merry Knight, 103.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap; about two miles. Jesuit, 142 pounds; Stoure, 140, and Diebold, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. *The Follies, 101 pounds; *Naughty Lad, 101; *War Jig, 97; Huetamo, 103; Archduke, 102; Helen Barbee, 107; Ben Lomond, 104; Ladasette, 99; Heretic, 99; Rogon, 106; Bobby Rover, 104; *Eagle Bird, 102; Kormak, 110; Shooting Spray, 102; Crasn, 99; Rye Straw, 108; Ben Lasca, 100; *Beatrice, 94; Royal Lodge, 99, and Double Five, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile. Bob R., 107 pounds; Firestone, 125; Helmet, 119; Cherryola, 108; Scarpia, 95; Cohort, 99; Shannon, 99; Nimbus, 110; Protend, 100; Barleythorpe, 108; Field Mouse, 104; Sea Cliff, 90; Harrigan, 99; Black Mate, 99; German Silver, 86; Love Tie, 107; Czar, 102; Uncas Chief, 102; Rosseaux, 98; Jest, 89, and Fauntleroy, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth miles. *Peckstone, 98 pounds; Perry Johnson, 98; The Squire, 103; Norbitt, 110; Belleview, 110; Montgomery, 110; Queen Marguerite, 101; Far West, 110; Taboo, 103; Lady Esther, 101; Dull Care, 101; Hill Top, 104; Sea Cliff, 103; Scarpia, 107; Bonnie Kelso, 120; *Cherryola, 113, and *Falcada, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, condition; six furlongs. Naughty Lad, 101 pounds; Fairy Story, 105; Footfall, 100; Huetamo, 100; Marjorie A., 105; Bob Vernon, 103; Kinnelon, 100; Amalfi, 108; Bobby Beyer, 108; Hexagon, 108; Bourbon Beau, 104; Pharaoh, 108; Picolata, 103; Heatherbroom, 105; Via Octavia, 108; Cowl, 105; Leah, 105; Princess Callaway, 100; Mutineer, 103; Pleasant, 105, and Swannanca, 105.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

M'GRATH SETS NEW MARK FOR WEIGHT

New York A. C. Breaks Record for 56-Pound Weight for Height at the Chicago Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—In a meeting featured by keen competition and the appearance of Martin Sheridan, Matt McGrath, and John J. Flanagan, the Chicago Athletic Club won the first annual outdoor track and field meet of the Chicago Irish-American Club at the White Sox Park to-day by scoring 41 points.

Matt McGrath, who represented the New York A. C., established a new world's record of 16 feet 6¼ inches in the fifty-six-pound weight for height, in addition to being the individual star of the meeting with a total of 8 points. McGrath was in great form, and on his first effort to smash the record he tossed the lead weight in the air 16 feet 1¾ inches. Urged on by his team mate, Sheridan, he hit the height target again at 16 feet 3 inches, and again at 16 feet 4 inches. In making the last height he threw the weight so high that it hit the target with a thud, and Sheridan immediately made him try for 16 feet 6 inches, which he made on his third attempt.

Fully 8,000 persons, the largest crowd that has attended a track meet in Chicago for some time, witnessed the contests. Athletes representing the Chicago Irish-American Athletic Club did well and secured second place with a total of 21 points, while the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, with only two representatives, Sheridan and McGrath, was third with 15 points. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of some of the contestants the meet did not start until after 3 o'clock, and in some cases the judges had hard work selecting the winners, and for the last events some of the flaming arcs were turned on.

Martin Sheridan, world's record holder in the discus throw, was unable to qualify in the event because of being handicapped too heavily. With the exception of the three contestants all of the others had a handicap of twenty-five feet. These allowances were more than Sheridan could overcome, and he knew this before he started, as the best throw in the contest was 128 feet 5 inches. After the event had been decided Sheridan gave an exhibition and his best throw was 140 feet ½ inch.

John J. Flanagan was an easy winner in the 16-pound hammer throw, with a mark of 174 feet 10 inches, which lacks 10 feet of the world's record made by himself.

For Other Sporting News See Pages 8 and 13.

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No. 10.

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EARLY FALL ELECTIONS.

More than common interest is felt all over the country this year in the New England September elections. Maine chooses State officers and members of Congress Sept. 12, and the result in that State is naturally more eagerly awaited than the outcome of Vermont's election, six days earlier. In Maine the Democrats have a candidate for Governor, Col. FREDERICK W. PLAISTED, son of the last Democratic Governor of the State, who is now serving his fourth term as Mayor of Augusta, and has been elected Sheriff of Kennebec County three times. Manifestly Col. PLAISTED'S success at the polls in the elections for these local offices was not altogether a party triumph. Many who voted for him, because of his good qualities as a citizen, for Sheriff and for Mayor, are not likely to so far forget their party allegiance in voting for Governor. Still, the Maine Democrats have been making a vigorous campaign, with larger hopes of success than they have felt for many years.

In the First Congressional District Mr. ASHER C. HINDS, long the parliamentary clerk of the House of Representatives, is opposed by another popular Democrat, Mr. WILLIAM M. PENNELL, who received many Republican votes when he ran for Sheriff of Cumberland County, and has proved himself such a competent officer that he is sure to make a good showing now. In the Second District Mr. JOHN P. SWAZEY, an old-fashioned Republican of the "standpatter" type, is opposed by Mr. DANIEL J. MCGILLICUDDY, who is used to being defeated in Congressional elections, but has lately been making a spirited campaign. There is a possibility in Maine, therefore, of the election of a Democratic Governor and two Democratic Congressmen. The influence of this result of the Democratic awakening would be felt strongly in other States. Maine now has a solid Republican delegation in the House of Representatives, and in the First District Mr. PENNELL, to be elected, would have to overcome a Republican plurality of 3,272. In the Second Mr. SWAZEY'S plurality over Mr. MCGILLICUDDY in 1908 was only 1,364. Gov. FERNALD, who is the Republican candidate for re-election, beat his opponent in 1908 by 7,653. All of these pluralities are likely to be greatly reduced a fortnight hence, if not wiped out altogether.

Democratic victories in Vermont are scarcely looked for. But a substantial reduction of the huge Republican majorities of the last election is confidently expected.

THE MAGISTRATES' "SHUT DOOR."

The Board of City Magistrates, created under the act to reform the lower courts, has voted to begin the reform by holding secret meetings. Chief Magistrate MCADOO opposed the vote, and with him in his opposition are Magistrates BUTTS, CORNELL, O'CONNOR, BREEN, and HOUSE.

The practice of the judiciary in this State, in all its departments, is the practice of the English judiciary for centuries—that of absolute and unfailing publicity. There was criticism of the enabling act in the Legislature concerning the powers conferred on the Magistrates in the appointment of probation officers without examinations, and in removing them. The committee that recommended the conferring of these powers did not foresee the Magistrates' resolve to hold secret meetings. Gov. HUGHES did not foresee it, either, but he remarked upon the criticisms when he signed the bill.

Secret meetings breed suspicion. Even when suspicions are unfounded they may be exceedingly mischievous. A shut door makes dreadful things seem possible, probable. The Magistrates have great discretionary powers, not only over the machinery of the courts, but over the personal fortunes of masses of the people. For their own safety they should wield their powers in public.

THE COST OF PAUPERISM.

The cost of caring for the poor in this city is increasing. In addition to the great private benefactions at the disposal of hospitals and charitable societies, this city's free gift of $2,682,612 for 1910 has been increased in the estimate of the Charities Department for 1911 to $3,922,715. The city itself daily provides for 10,000 sick and dependent persons, and private charity should be supporting more than double this number. The expenses of private charity, too, have gone up.

Why should the cost of pauperism increase? The charitable agencies have for years boasted that they were working effectively on the newly perfected principle of prevention. Poverty may be prevented, they stoutly maintain. The poor we may have with us always, but the helpless and starving poor, the poor that need gifts—they need be with us no more. The prime object of Mrs. SAGE'S foundation is not to relieve poverty, but to search out its causes, destroy them, and thus abolish poverty.

The sums annually spent for the relief of poverty, not its abolition, constantly increase. Why is it?

MR. ROOSEVELT ON REMINGTON.

In his speech at Cheyenne Mr. ROOSEVELT incorporated, with characteristic felicity of thought and phrase, and that note of hearty and sincere appreciation which never fails him when a subject moves him to sympathetic interest, a tribute to the memory of FREDERIC REMINGTON. He extolled REMINGTON as a great American artist, both painter and sculptor, in whose work "all the most vivid and characteristic features of the Western pioneer life which is just closing were set forth," and he made the point, which has not been made before, at least so conspicuously, that REMINGTON was the first great American artist to find his inspiration in the life of the far West.

It is indisputable that the backwoodsmen of an earlier era, the hunters, trappers, trailmakers, and the Indians of whom COOPER wrote, had no artist to preserve their characteristics for future generations, to translate the spirit of their task, their courage, their devotion, upon canvas or in imperishable bronze. Probably Mr. ROOSEVELT spoke without any special desire to condemn the ancient Hudson River school of painters when he declared that our earlier "artists of real ability" had their eyes turned toward Europe and lacked the "robust originality to see where their chance lay to do a great work." Their failure cannot be remedied at this late hour. The conditions of life in the "great divide" and the trails across mountains and plains were not such as to tempt the artist in those days. Life was perilous, sustenance was hard to get. Most of our earlier artists had hard enough work to live near the Eastern seaboard.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S tribute to REMINGTON as the artist who saw and perpetuated the form and spirit of the cowboy, the prospector, the teamster, the soldier, and the more sophisticated Indian of a later day, is well deserved, and his suggestion, that a statue should be erected to REMINGTON by men who knew the life that so greatly stirred his genius, is not likely to be disregarded.

LIABILITY RATES.

The accident insurance companies are waking up. They see in the Workmen's Compensation acts, to become effective Sept. 1, chances to raise their rates because of the employers' increased liability for damages imposed by the acts. But if the new laws effect the purpose of their framers, the rates will eventually go lower than ever.

The acts practically do away with the defense that workmen assume the risk of their occupations, and they transfer to the employer the burden of proof that the hurt employé was negligent. They make the employer liable for accidents caused by "bosses." and Superintendents. The effect of these shiftings of responsibility to the employer is already observable in the dangerous trades, in stimulating to increased watchfulness against accidents, in the systematic training of men to guard against them, and in resort to better safety appliances. Such measures diminish insurance "risks."

The expense of litigation is diminished. The trials will be speedier. The Wainwright Commission found that for every $100 paid out by employers in premiums for liability insurance $63 goes to pay salaries of attorneys and claim agents, derived chiefly from protracted litigation. This abuse was increased by the "ambulance-chasing" lawyers who promote lawsuits against employers on ridiculous claims, for the sake of the exorbitant fees they extort. All this fraudulent litigation and expense is swept away in the law's decree that attorneys' bills in employés' personal injury cases must be submitted for the approval of a Supreme Court Judge. And the clear definitions of responsibility will inevitably shorten trials and engage the lawyers less. Great saving can be made in legal fees, which will cheapen the cost of insurance against a lessening number of accidents.

But the law's provision of optional agreements for damages between workmen and their employers, excepting in eight trades, on a specified basis not exceeding $3,000, may operate efficiently to lower the insurance rates. They are now placed high, largely because of the uncertainty of jury verdicts. The legal form of agreement grades the damages according to the seriousness of the injury and the question whether the employé has a dependent family. It offers a certainty of sufficient damages to protect the employé and his family; usually he would prefer signing it to take the chances of winning or losing a suit at common law. The agreement reduces to order and gradation settlements that have hitherto been extremely uncertain to both sides. This surely will not tend to increase rates of insurance.

Such are the hoped-for results of the employers' liability amendments. But they will be preceded by the immediate raising of insurance rates.

A FINE PRIMARY MUDDLE.

Advocates of direct nominations by intra-party primaries will not become enthusiastic, we believe, over the fine muddle in which the Second Congressional District of Virginia finds itself. Virginia has a legalized primary system similar in essential features to that warmly espoused by Gov. HUGHES and approved by Col. ROOSEVELT for this State. Congressman MAYNARD of the Second Virginia District, which embraces Norfolk and Portsmouth, as well as a populous country section, was recently opposed for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself by WILLIAM A. YOUNG of Norfolk. The primary was held on last Tuesday at a cost of not less than $1,500, perhaps much more, to each candidate. This money, supposedly, was expended legitimately in paying the primary assessments, hiring halls, bands, and in correspondence. The result of the election, according to complete returns just announced, was the nomination of Mr. YOUNG by 45 votes in a total of about 7,000.

Congressman MAYNARD charges open fraud, asserting his nomination by at least 800 votes if the primary had been fairly conducted. Norfolk is notoriously loose politically, for all the repeaters do not operate on Manhattan Island, and it is quite certain that Mr. YOUNG would have cried fraud as loudly had he been defeated by a margin of less than 50 votes. The present predicament, however, is that Mr. MAYNARD can do almost nothing to protect himself. It is extremely difficult to prove election frauds. He can demand a recount, but that may not disclose the votes fraudulently cast. The primary law does not provide for a second primary, no matter what fraud is shown to have existed. If it did, it would be a severe hardship for these two men, each claiming election, to be forced to expend an additional $1,500 or $2,000 each to defend themselves. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and other influential Virginia newspapers express disgust at the whole situation and see no logical way out of it. This is, moreover, not the first time it has been demonstrated in Virginia that a poor man is practically barred by the primary from public office.

President TAFT'S letter to the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee is a formidable political document which demands leisurely and thoughtful perusal. Its sincerity is not to be questioned. But it will not be amiss to remark offhand upon the futility of one of its arguments, namely, that a Democratic majority in the next Congress, with a threatened revision of the tariff on a revenue basis, would "halt business." Political impediments to the free conduct of business have been plentiful enough with a Republican Congress.

Korea is no longer Korea, but Chosun, the Land of the Morning Calm. The Emperor becomes Prince GI; and will rank lower than the Japanese Crown Prince. The civil list will not be curtailed, and there will be more money for the Court to spend, as there will be fewer retainers. Morning calm will be succeeded by evening calm, where once Korea was, and another ancient nation has been smothered out of existence. Assurances have reached Washington that the customs regulations of Korea will not be changed for ten years.

Managua is commanded to decorate in honor of Gen. JUAN ESTRADA, who comes to the Nicaraguan capital as a conqueror in arms. Gen. ESTRADA'S Lieutenant General, LUIS MENA, fresh from fighting his chief's battles in the bush, goes on ahead to be "acting President" just long enough to set the stage for the triumph of the "provisional President"—Gen. ESTRADA himself. He replaces for that purpose "acting President" JOSE DOLORES ESTRADA, who, though a brother of the victor, received the office as a gift from the vanquished Dr. MADRIZ, who, in turn, got it from ZELAYA when that impressive dictatorial personage so far forgot the amenities as to shoot venturesome American citizens serving with his enemies' rebel armies, and so made the continent too hot to hold him. Thus our good Latin-American cousins practice the system of republican government. Nicaragua enjoys in a year's time the services of no fewer than five Presidents without holding a single "free election."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Believing in the Impossible.

When the Indians at Fort Yuma, the other day, burned $2,000 with the intention and expectation of supplying a dead member of the tribe with spirit money to spend in the spirit land, they did something which, if done by civilized and educated white men, would have proved them to be hopelessly insane. It proved nothing of the kind about the Indians, of course, but simply that they are still some distance back—and not so very far, either—along the road which the more progressive races have traveled. What they believe about graveside sacrifices is what the ancestors of us all believed at one stage of our ethnic history, when that and like beliefs, being in conflict with no known facts or probabilities, could be entertained by minds entirely sane and normal.

In much the same way, the Kaiser is able, without being insane, to believe that he rules, not by the will or consent of his people, but by a "divine right," for the exercise of which he is responsible only to GOD, the giver of it. Since he is not less familiar with than proud of the history of his house, it is, of course, difficult to understand how he can see anything of divinity in its founders or in the acts of their successors, who not for nothing were called Hohenzollerns, or High-taxers, but in doing so he merely perpetuates a little longer than most monarchs a belief which all of them both held and expressed a few decades ago, with the full acquiescence of everybody with any claims to respectability.

Even he, probably, would not claim that the first Hohenzollerns were themselves demi-gods, as once did every royal house, and as still does the ruler of one nation that is particularly proud of its progressiveness and modernity. But, inclination aiding education, the Kaiser is able to ignore the facts and probabilities which to the vast majority of Europeans and to all Americans, make the idea of a divine right to rule seem a notion at least as crazy as that which caused the Indians to burn their $2,000. In this particular respect he is not a man of his time, but of the Middle Ages. In this as in every other respect, however, he is the man of his place, his training, and his immediate environment.

In one thing or another every one of us has something of the sort of faith which enables its possessor to believe what he knows is not so. The Kaiser is peculiar only in that his belated illusion concerns divine right instead of Friday as an unlucky day or the new moon as something which it it not well to see over the left shoulder.

Aeroplanes Should Be Aquatic.

In the fortunate outcome of the accident which befell the aviator MARS as he was crossing the Lower Bay Saturday morning, there is a hint of the probability that in the future of flying much attention will be given to the utilizing of water as the beginning and termination of aerial journeys. While MARS had been mindful of the possible happening of just what did happen, and had made some preparation for it, his machine was not constructed with a view to more than floating till a rescue could be effected, but there would be no mechanical difficulty in making aeroplanes for which a descent upon water would not be even a small disaster. There is every indication that for them to start from the land or to alight upon it will always be more or less perilous, and practicable only in places where the ground is more than ordinarily smooth, hard, and clear over an area of considerable extent.

Almost everywhere, however, water in some quantity is to be found without going far, and while it would of course be injudicious to make aeroplanes that could not, in case of need, rise from or descend upon the land, there would seem to be good reasons for treating water as their normal or customary point of departure, destination, and rest. Such a fall as MARS had would probably have been fatal had he come down with land beneath him; as it was he escaped with a wetting, and even his machine was but little injured by its immersion, despite the failure of its pontoons and "hydroplanes" to do what was expected of them.

Some weeks ago the dispatches told of a Frenchman who was experimenting with an aeroplane that could rise from water, but as nothing has been heard of him since it is probable that the experiment was not a success. Still, the thing can obviously be done. Many of the best flyers among the big birds can rise from the land only with difficulty or not at all, and the aeroplane would naturally have more affinity for water than earth, water being an intermediate domain between earth and air. Indeed, a submarine that could also fly is not beyond the verge of the conceivable.

A Statesman In His Pajamas.

Col. ROOSEVELT, it seems, draws the line at the taking of his photograph for publication when he stands on the rear platform of a car dressed (Col. ROOSEVELT, not the car) only in pajamas and a raincoat. At any rate, he declared it an "outrage" when he was snapshotted in this simple costume while telling an early risen audience out in Iowa that, however it might be with other people, as for him, he preferred the virtues to the vices, and never, never, never would deny it.

Of course, there are a good many people besides the Colonel who would shrink from having their pictures taken when thus garbed, but almost or quite all of the others would have an equally strong disinclination for appearing before a large throng of keenly observant strangers with no more preparation for looking statesmanlike and dignified than the donning of a raincoat over a pair of pajamas. If he didn't mind doing that, why did he object to the photographing, which only made permanent the spectacle he presented and enabled more people to see it?

Really, no harm was done, for the costume, though simple, was adequate to meet all the demands of rigid propriety, and, though he tried ever so hard, the Colonel would never make any of us think him a slave of convention. That he delivered his speech when and as he did will excite no severer comment than "It was just like him!" and while not everybody admires the Rooseveltian characteristics, so many of his countrymen evidently do that he needn't worry over such immortalization of an innocent departure from the usual.

Indeed, the raincoat, unless donned for the sake of warmth, was unnecessary; in the circumstances it was almost prim. Perhaps, come to think of it, that is why the Colonel protested. It would ache him, as the Georgians say, to be considered prim.

Thinks Raw Milk Best.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in reference to your article on pasteurized milk. Raw milk is the best and most nourishing food for children, and there need be no fear of contracting tuberculosis providing the proper care is taken to keep the mouth and throat clean after partaking of milk. Tuberculosis germs are carried to the lungs when breathing. These germs breed and multiply in the mouth and are brought there by the milk, therefore it is very essential to clean the mouth after milk has been taken.

The pasteurizing of milk, in order to be absolutely safe, should be done a few minutes before taken into the system.

THEODORE REYMAN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1910.

IN MEMORIAM: FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

She whom we love, our Lady of Compassion,
Can never die, for Love forbids her death.
Love has bent down, in his old kindly fashion,
And breathed upon her his immortal breath.

On wounded soldiers, in their anguish lying,
Her gentle spirit shall descend like rain.
Where the white flag with the red cross is flying,
There shall she dwell, the vanquisher of pain.

JOYCE KILMER.

TAFT BACK IN BEVERLY.

Enjoyable Automobile Trip from Dublin, N. H.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 28.—President and Mrs. Taft concluded one of the most enjoyable side trips of their vacation when their big automobile swung into the driveway to the Burgess Point cottage at 7 o'clock this evening. They had a ninety-mile ride down through the hills and wooded country adjacent to the White Mountains and through populous Massachusetts towns. There was beautiful rural scenery nearly all the way from the home of Secretary and Mrs. MacVeagh at Dublin, N. H., where they had spent the week-end.

The journey, which lasted three and three-quarters hours, was by a different route than they took Saturday afternoon. They started out by the road to Jaffrey, proceeded to Rindge and Ashby into Townsend and Groton, Mass., then to Concord, and along the historic road to Lexington, and from there through Wakefield, Stoneham, Peabody, and Salem. There was a halt of about fifteen minutes on the road between Concord and Lexington while some slight repairs were made to the President's machine. There were many automobilists on the road who showed interest in the travelers.

In every New Hampshire town there was a demonstration. The biggest flag was generally brought out and cheering groups stood around as the President passed. His automobile ran slowly past such groups, and he often swung his cap in recognition of the greetings.

At Dublin the President and Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Helen Taft attended morning services at the Unitarian Church at 11 o'clock. Pews were reserved for them on the right of the centre aisle and directly opposite Gov. and Mrs. Quimby of New Hampshire and members of their party. The church was well filled. The sermon was by the Rev. Josiah Seward of the neighboring town of Keene. The only reference to the President was in the minister's prayer. When the President came into the church the congregation sung "America."

Before luncheon the President and Mrs. Taft and Secretary and Mrs. MacVeagh motored over to the residence of Col. George B. Leighton in Monadnock, that the President might return the call of Gov. Quimby of the previous day. The Governor was a guest of Col. Leighton's.

MME. EAMES'S VOICE STRONG.

Singer Has No Intention of Resting for Two Years, Says Her Mother.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a cabled article in THE TIMES of today I read that "Madame Eames is not to sing a note for two years, so that she may regain her voice," or words to that effect. As a letter from her only a few days ago tells me that her voice has not been as good or the use of it so easy for several years, I think the correspondent of THE TIMES must have been misinformed.

As the statement in the article is calculated to give an erroneous impression and work possible harm to the subject of it, I shall be very grateful if you will kindly make this contradiction in Madame Eames's behalf, and, as well, in that of the undersigned. EMMA H. EAMES,

Mother of Madame Emma Eames.

New York, Aug. 28, 1910.

FEAR IN MANY FORMS.

Nerve Specialists Recognize a Thousand and One Curious "Phobias."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one is morbidly afraid of something or other, and it is astonishing what a variety of things people are afraid of. One textbook alone enumerates upward of fifty recognized "phobias," ranging all the way from aerophobia, fear of air, to gynephobia, fear of woman. (But the fear of woman is not always ill-founded.)

Among the more common "phobias" is astrobia, or unreasonable fear of lightning. One of the most courageous and intelligent gentlemen with whom the writer is acquainted is unable to witness an ordinary thunderstorm, and invariably makes for the basement with the appearance of the first flash of lightning. Henry III., Augustus, and other celebrities were astrophobes.

Aichmophobia is inordinate fear of sharp or pointed instruments, and so common is this dread that surgeons are now and then obliged to cover up instruments near a patient. James I. of England was so far a victim of this fear that he could not endure the sight of a drawn sword. The fear of blood—hematophobia—is sometimes a marked infirmity in men of the most robust and fearless type. The writer has witnessed the collapse of beginners in surgery more than once, and on one occasion saw a burly six-footer faint at the sight of blood from his wife's gum during a dental operation. Quite general, too, is necrophobia, or fear of dead bodies. But it is astonishing how soon one gets over this dread if forced to handle the dead constantly. No medical student requires more than a week to become thoroughly at home in the dissecting room. Likewise undertakers get entirely over this groundless fear. Thanatophobia—fear of death itself—can hardly be said to be abnormal, because self-preservation is the first law of life; indeed, the modern tendency toward suicide is more morbid than dread of death.

Various are the "phobias" which characterize our National malady, neurasthenia. "In the severer cases of psychic neurasthenia," says Osler, "the so-called 'phobias' are common. The most frequent form perhaps is agoraphobia, in which patients the moment they come into an open space are oppressed by an exaggerated feeling of anxiety. They seem 'frightened to death,' and commence to tremble all over; they complain of compression of the thorax and palpitation of the heart. They may break into profuse perspiration, and assert that they feel as though chained to the ground or that they cannot move a step. It is remarkable that in some such cases the open space can be crossed if the individual can be accompanied by some one, even by a child, or if he carry a stick or umbrella. Other people are afraid to be left alone, (monophobia,) especially if in a closed compartment, (claustrophobia.) The fear of people and of society is known as anthropophobia. A whole series of other "phobias" have been described—batophobia, the fear that high things will fall; pathophobia, the fear of disease; siderodromophobia, or fear of a railway journey, and occasionally we meet with individuals who are afraid of everything and every one—victims of the so-called pantophobia."

Sitophobia, fear of food; autophobia, fear of one's self; mysophobia, fear of dirt and filth; kleptophobia, fear of becoming a thief; oclophobia, fear of crowds; bacillophobia, fear of germs, and phobophobia, fear of fear are some of the remaining fear-psychoses, or, as the Germans say—Zwangsvorstellungen.

New York, Aug. 16, 1910. AUTOPHOBE.

The Party and the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "A Question of Dignity," appearing in to-day's TIMES voices the opinion not so much of a good many Americans as of many good Americans who are tired of seeing their highest official playing cheap politics. Your strictures might have included Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Sherman as well, to complete the trio, in this game of cheap politics, which almost suggests "a plague on both your houses."

Mr. Taft no doubt means well, but he has never succeeded since he became President in subordinating his fealty to the party to the interests of the whole people. In his public utterances he has always prided himself on having secured legislation in furtherance of the platform promises of the party and tending to the future success of the party, with never a word about the interests of the people.

J. SCHUYLER.

Larchmont, Aug. 25, 1910.

POOR PAY FOR HEALTH WORK

City Salaries Too Small to Attract Good Men, Doctor Says.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt of this city is one of those who believes the Health Department offers little or no inducement to capable physicians to devote their lives to the advancement of the public health. From the Health Commissioner down the salaries are far too small to attract the best men, Dr. Holt says, and the tenure of office too short.

Dr. Holt has written a letter to this effect to the Bureau of Municipal Research, in response to a suggestion from the bureau that there might be less preventable sickness and mortality if the administrative officers of the Health Department were expected to give their full time to the work. Dr. Holt's letter says:

"Your letter sent to the 1911 Budget Committees of the Academy of Medicine and County Medical Society has come to me. The question of Health Department physicians giving all their time to this work has two distinct sides to be considered: 1. The needs of the department. 2. The needs of the physicians themselves.

"In point of view of efficiency there is no doubt in my mind that it could be increased if a physician's time were not divided between his private practice and his public service. But how about the physicians themselves?

"There is no inducement whatever for the best medical men or even fairly good medical men to enter the service of the city with a view to continuance. Take for instance the position of Health Commissioner. A private practitioner gives up his practice for four years to fill this position and works hard and honestly to serve the city. At the end of the period he finds his position gone, his practice hopelessly scattered, and perhaps himself practically out of everything medical. To build up a new practice is almost an impossibility at the probable age of a retired Health Commissioner.

"The department could not hold other specially qualified men for a month if they were obliged to devote their entire time to department business. Unless the city is prepared to pay department heads $10,000 and make their positions permanent, and to pay $5,000 and $3,000 for subordinate positions, it cannot hope or expect to retain even men of moderate ability.

"Supposing for a moment the subordinate positions of Inspector, diagnostician, or even attending physician to special hospitals like Riverside or Willard Parker were made permanent and paid salaries of $2,000 to $5,000, the places would naturally come under civil service rules. A man once in could not be removed except for cause, which the courts would sustain. Incompetence and inefficiency are very difficult things to prove.

"I feel sure that a much worse state of things than at present exists would be the result of such a system. The city cannot hope under any conditions which seem even remotely probable to secure the full time of any considerable number of men of ability for its medical service. It is greatly in need of a few men of this character, whose tenure of office should be permanent, not depending upon a civil service examination for their appointment, nor the success of a political party to keep them in office.

"Such a group of from three to five in number could organize the department, and make efficient the work of the corps of physicians who make up the ranks. Such later class will certainly be drawn from able young men, who hold positions for a few years until somewhat established in practice, but who have enthusiasm and energy, or unsuccessful older men, who have tried but failed to support themselves by practice alone. The latter class might be willing to give all their time, but their service will be much less advantageous to the city than that of the younger group referred to."

The Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society are both considering the bureau's suggestion, and reports from them are also expected.

NO MORE SOOTHING SYRUPS.

Philadelphia Druggists Won't Sell Them Without Prescriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists has taken a step in the direction of safeguarding the health of infants and young children by refusing to sell soothing syrups. At a recent meeting the association adopted these resolutions:

We, the members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, realizing the danger to public health by the indiscriminate sale and use of habit forming drugs, when present in proprietary or patent medicines, especially that class of preparations included under "soothing syrups" and "comforters," designed for use for infants; also appreciating the earnest efforts of the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia to limit the sale and use of these dangerous preparations,

Resolve, That the members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists discourage the sale, unless ordered by a physician on prescription, of any proprietary or patent preparation containing these habit forming drugs, and also

Resolve, That this association commend Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, for his earnest efforts to prevent this indiscriminate sale and use of such dangerous preparations, and that the members of this association give to the department every possible aid and encouragement in this excellent work.

The action of these pharmacists is commended by The New York Medical Journal in this statement:

"The pharmacists of Philadelphia have ever taken a leading rôle in pharmaceutical affairs. They were the first to establish a school of pharmacy in this country, or indeed in the world. From among them have arisen leaders who have reflected credit both on their calling and on their city. It is not a matter of astonishment, therefore, that in this matter they should have taken the lead and that their action should have found a large following. For we observe that in several other cities of Pennsylvania, in Baltimore, and in the National capital similar action has been taken or is contemplated.

"Where pharmacists take such an attitude, it is the duty of the physician to voice his appreciation. For the majority of mankind the consciousness of rectitude alone is but poor compensation, and pharmacists who are willing to sacrifice their commercial interests for the public welfare may well expect to receive at least a word of commendation from the physicians with whom they come in personal contact."

Hamilton's Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal of Mr. Edwin Mordant in your issue of Aug. 23, anent a monument to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, seems very much to the point. No man, not even Washington, has left a more lasting impression upon our higher laws and institutions than he, the distinguished Federalist and constructive statesman of whom Daniel Webster said: "He smote the rock of National resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprung upon its feet."

His genius created the Treasury of the United States, and he founded the first bank in New York. The original germ of the Constitution was in his bosom when he said: "The fabrics of American Empire ought to rest on the consent of the people, the original fountain of all legitimate authority."

Jefferson called him "one of the greatest men in the heroic age of America—he seems to speak as Homer wrote." How appropriate are the words upon his tombstone, "The patriot of incorruptible integrity, the soldier of approved valor, the statesman of consummate wisdom." Honor his memory by all means, and do it in the vicinity of Wall Street or Bowling Green.

ROBERT MUNRO ANDERSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1910.

The Progressives' Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the progressives control the next National Republican Convention the logical candidate will be William Jennings Bryan.

FAIR PLAY.

Tompkinsville, S. I., Aug. 26.

$691,135,126 INCOME INSURANCE SHOWING

Record of Companies Doing Business in New York State During Last Year.

GROSS GAIN IS $47,995,041

$344,006,147 Sum Paid to Policy Holders in that Period—$129,792,893 Management's Share.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—An income of $691,135,126 was the record of life insurance companies doing business in New York State during the last calendar year. This is shown in the annual report of the State Department of Insurance just issued. Of this sum $380,868,125 was received by New York State companies, being an increase over 1908 of $20,937,195. The total gross increase for all the companies was $47,995,041. Of the disbursements for the year, $473,799,041, there was paid to policyholders $344,006,147, and for management, including dividends to stockholders $129,792,893.

The assets of all the companies increased during the year $263,281,470, of which $130,118,909 were in New York State companies. The gross surplus and special funds amounted to $173,606,582, the sum of $75,812,975 being in New York companies. The liabilities, excluding gross surplus and special funds, were $3,293,868,289, of which $1,956,065,902 was in New York companies.

During 1909 New York companies issued 342,707 "ordinary" policies, insuring $576,108,902, as against 305,693 policies in 1908, insuring $504,862,179. Companies of other States issued 352,415 policies in 1909, insuring $708,183,145, an increase in policies of 65,501 and in insurance of $103,618,183. There were 10,157 less policies terminated in 1909 than in 1908 while $42,123,389 less insurance was terminated.

The total number of "ordinary" policies in force on Dec. 31, 1909, was 5,757,447, insuring $11,110,457,172, an increase in policies over 1908 of 320,440 and in insurance $556,499,315.

The business in force in the State of New York and transacted therein during the past year by all life insurance companies of this and other States, including "industrial" business was: Policies in force 5,515,453, insuring $2,431,017,825; policies issued 1,001,592, insuring $372,020,470; an increase in insurance in force of $157,329,306 over 1908 and an increase in insurance written and paid for of $63,988,418.

The total receipts of the Department for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1909, were $427,074.40 and the total expenditures were $226,044.34; an excess of receipts over expenditures of $201,030.06.

The par value of the securities, held on deposit by the Department on Dec. 31, 1909, belonging to the various insurance companies required by law to make such deposits, was $25,942,510.

Speaking of the good showing in these figures, Supt. of Insurance Hotchkiss said:

"The improvement in the business of life insurance reflected by the returns of the companies for the year 1909 is marked, and indicates that this important branch of the insurance business is fast returning to more satisfactory conditions. While there was no abnormal increase in business written during the year, the increase in the business in force was most noticeable. The increase in dividend payments to policyholders during 1909, and in amounts apportioned for dividends on annual and deferred dividend policies, payable during the current year; the large decrease in lapsed policies and the lowering of the general expenses are among the features that go to prove that the year 1909 was not only a favorable one for the companies but also for the insuring public."

PURITY AT POLLS ITS AIM.

Local Societies Can Do Much, Says the State Elections Association.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—In its forthcoming Year Book for 1910, the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections urges the organization of local branches in all parts of the State, composed of citizens interested in the impartial enforcement of the law.

"Experience has shown," it says, "that local associations acting with the advice of the State association are best fitted to secure enforcement of the election laws. Very soon, with such an organization, corrupt politicians will learn that it is perilous to violate the law, and the flagrant open violations will no longer shock the communities. Any local group of citizens who believe they should take up this work should communicate with the Secretary of this association, who will be glad to assist in every manner possible."

The Year Book gives examples of the work performed by local organizations at Albany and Buffalo, and in Onondaga, Oneida, and other counties. It goes on to recount the steps it took to enforce the law relating to the filing of statements of election expenses by candidates, and says:

"Within three days after Nov. 22 upward of 2,000 candidates, about evenly divided between both Republican and Democratic Parties, were notified by letter of their failure to comply with the law.

"These communications resulted in all but 118 Republican candidates and 122 Democratic candidates filing their statements. Of the delinquent candidates many had removed from the addresses given, others had expended nothing, and some few had died. Practically all candidates throughout the State complied with the law and filed statements."

MILLION FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Society Hopes to Get This Sum from Christmas Letter Seals.

"A million for tuberculosis" will be the slogan of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Red Cross for the sale of the Red Cross 1910 Christmas seals.

Features of the sale this year are expected to bring considerable capital to the tuberculosis fighters. The American National Red Cross will issue the stamps, but will work in co-operation with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which will share the proceeds of the sale.

The charge to local associations for the use of the National stamps has been reduced from 20 to 12½ per cent., which will mean at least $50,000 more for tuberculosis work.

The stamps are to be designated as "Red Cross Seals" this year, to be placed on the back of letters instead of on the front.

The National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries has called upon all State and local anti-tuberculosis associations to unite with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Red Cross Society in the sale of Christmas seals and the extermination of tuberculosis.

Exploding Auto Tire Broke His Arms.

Alexander Davis, chauffeur for Morris Jones, who lives at Bretton Hall, was sent to a garage at 252 West Eighty-seventh Street to get his employer's car yesterday. He had pumped up three of the tires, but the fourth burst and the brake shoe, striking him, broke both his arms.

PROF. JAMES TOLD OF SPIRIT TALKS

Sure There Was "Something in" Psychical Phenomena, but Not Sure How Much.

PUT HIMSELF ON RECORD

At Sittings with Mrs. Piper He Talked with "Spirit" of Friend Who Recalled Incidents of His Life.

Many persons interested in the work of Prof. William James, psychologist and philosopher of pragmatism, who died last Friday, have not hesitated to speak with disparagement of his connection with spiritualists, mediums, and psychic research. It has been pointed out that his mind, so keen in analysis of facts in psychology and problems in philosophy, was incapable of detecting the petty frauds and trickery of mediums like Mrs. Piper and Mme. Eusapia Palladino.

Nothing in Prof. James's career caused so much comment and criticism that bordered on denunciation as his "Confidences of a Psychic Researcher" in McClure's Magazine last October, in which he frankly put himself on record as believing there was "something in," to use his own expression, the claims to supernatural powers made by Mrs. Piper and Mme. Eusapia Palladino. He wrote:

I find myself believing that there is something in these never ending reports of psychical phenomena, although I haven't yet the least positive notion of the something. It becomes to my mind simply a very worthy problem for investigation. Either I or the scientist is of course a fool, with our opposite views of probability here; but I only wish he might feel the liability, as cordially as I do, to pertain to both of us.

While never confessing to have found the real nature of any of these phenomena, Prof. James put himself on record very emphatically as a believer in the commonness and the actual presence in some mediums of supernatural knowledge. In the article in McClure's he wrote:

Nature is brutal enough, Heaven knows; but no one yet has held her non-human side to be dishonest.

All Is Not Deception, He Says.

There is a hazy penumbra in us all where lying and delusion meet, where passion rules beliefs as well as conduct, and where the term "scoundrel" does not clear up everything to the depths as it did for our forefathers.

The first difference between the physical researcher and the inexpert person is that the former realizes the commonness and typicality of the phenomenon here, while the latter, less informed, thinks it so rare as to be unworthy of attention. I wish to go on record for the commonness.

The next thing I wish to go on record for is the presence, in the midst of all the humbug, of really supernormal knowledge.

The most famous of all Prof. James's experiments in this field was his communications with the spirit of Dr. Richard Hodgson, who died on Dec. 20, 1905, himself one of the greatest of psychical researches. Prof. James wrote an account of this interview in the "Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research." The conversation was carried on through Mrs. Piper.

Talk with Spook Land.

Here are some selections from the Richard Hodgson control's utterances from one of two voice sittings which Prof. James had himself. The words in parentheses are either the remarks by Prof. James or Mrs. James, as indicated. Those without parentheses are the so-called utterances of Dr. Hodgson:

Well, well, well, well! Well, well, well, that is * * * here I am. Good morning, good morning, Alice.

(Mrs. J.—Good morning, Mr. Hodgson.)

Well, have you solved those problems yet?

(Prof. J.—Which problems do you refer to?)

Did you get my messages?

(Prof. J.—I got some messages about your going to converture.)

Did you hear about that argument that I had? You asked me what I had been doing all those years, and what it amounted to?

(Prof. J.—Yes.)

Well, it has amounted to this—that I have learned by experience that there is more truth than error in what I have been studying.

Following this rather tedious conversation there was a long series of questions and answers in the endeavor to get evidential material as to Dr. Hodgson's identity. Here is another sample:

(Prof. J.—Why can't you tell me more about the other life?)

That is part of my work. I intend to give you a better idea of this life than has ever been given.

(Prof. J.—I hope so.)

It is not a vague fantasy, but a reality.

(Mrs. J.—Do you wear clothing and live in houses?)

Oh! yes, houses, but not clothing. No, that is absurd.

Tells of Adirondack Incident.

"R. H." next began to talk of something else. Here is an incident which Prof. James admits startled him:

Prof. J.—Do you recall any incidents about your playing with the children up in the Adirondacks at the Putnam Camp?

Do you remember—what is that name—Elizabeth Putnam? She came in and I was sitting in a chair before the fire, reading, crept up behind me, put her hands over my eyes, and said: "Who is it?" And do you remember what my answer was?"

Prof. J.—Let me see if you remember as I do.

I said: "Well, it feels like Elizabeth Putnam, but it sounds like—"

Prof. J.—I know who you mean.

Prof. James then gives this explanation:

"R. H. quite startled me because he reminded me of an incident which I well remembered. One day at breakfast Martha Putnam had climbed on Hodgson's back and clasped her hands over his eyes, saying, 'Who am I?' To which R. H., laughing, had responded: 'It sounds like Martha, but it feels like Henry Bowditch.'"

The few facts Prof. James believed he found in his psychical research he considered to be of great importance. He ventured the prophecy that through the study of mediumistic facts would come the greatest scientific conquests of the future. Almost his last words on the subject of psychical research were:

"Hardly, as yet, has the surface of the facts called 'psychic' begun to be scratched for scientific purposes. It is through following these facts, I am persuaded, that the greatest scientific conquests of the coming generation will be achieved."

DOG DIES AT POST OF DUTY.

Cloth Torn from Thief's Trousers Clutched in Killarney's Teeth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Aug. 28.—Farmers hereabout, among them Joseph O'Mara, have been missing chickens lately, and despite the efforts of the town policeman no clues as to the guilty persons have been forthcoming until this morning. Last night O'Mara, who was mourning the loss of a big Wyandotte rooster and numerous hens, decided to put Killarney, his Irish terrier, on the lookout.

O'Mara tied Killarney on a run wire that extended the length of the henhouse and went to bed happy, for he knew if the chicken thieves showed up that night Killarney would show results. He was right, but Killarney had to play the martyr to make good. When O'Mara went to his henhouse this morning Killarney was stretcheed in front of the door stone dead. A large piece of blue serge cloth was clutched firmly between Killarney's teeth.

All the chickens were present and accounted for. Now the town policeman is looking for a thief who owns almost a whole pair of blue serge trousers.

NEWPORT INVALIDS DO WELL.

R. C. Vanderbilt Has Comfortable Night—Mrs. Whalen Visits Mrs. Biddle

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The condition of Reginald C. Vanderbilt for the past forty-eight hours has been very satisfactory. He passed a comfortable night and slept well. Mrs. Vanderbilt denied to-day the report that his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and sisters, the Countess Széchényi and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, had been summoned. Dr. Knapp is in charge of the patient, with Dr. Flint in consultation.

Mrs. Craig Biddle, at the Newport Hospital, is doing well. Dr. Stewart is in charge of her case. Her mother, Mrs. Whalen of Philadelphia, has come to look after her.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones slept well last night and has passed a comfortable day. Dr. Flint is attending her, assisted by Dr. Stewart and Dr. Sherman.

J. J. Wysong was reported to-day to be doing well, under the care of Dr. Easton.

4 HURT IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Flames Overtook Prolackes and Wife Before They Reached Roof.

Four persons were injured at a fire in a tenement house at 354 East Fifty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. Three were removed to Flower Hospital. One was injured by falling while engaged in the work of rescue.

The injured are Richard Prolackes, 44 years old, and his wife, Josephine, both badly burned about the face and body; Kate Prolackes, 22 years old, their daughter, who was slightly injured in leaping from the roof of the burning building to the roof of a house adjoining; Timothy O'Keefe of 308 East Fiftieth Street, contusions.

The fire started in the cobbling shop of John Monastro on the ground floor, and in three minutes the house was ablaze. Policeman Patrick Ryan of the East Fifty-first Street Station, with O'Keefe, ran through the house, rousing the tenants and driving them to the street. All escaped in safety save the Prolackes family. They lived on the third floor. They ran to the top floor, intending to escape by the roof. But they found the skylight hard to open, and the flames reached the mother and father after the girl had found safety in flight up the ladder leading to the roof. The flames set fire to the clothing of the parents. Shortly after they escaped to the roof the rescuers found them there.

STRANGE TALE FROM LAWSON

A Red-Haired Woman Betrays Dangerous Rivals to Standard Oil Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—That F. Augustus Heinze was one of many victims of a "red-haired beauty," who betrayed their secrets to Standard Oil interests, was asserted by Thomas W. Lawson to-night in an interview. He said that Mrs. Lillian Hobart French, who is suing Mr. Heinze for 5,000 shares of mining stock, seemed to be in full possession of the facts in the copper war. Mr. Lawson would not tell the name of the red-haired woman.

"She has been the moving spirit beneath many a Standard Oil coup," said Mr. Lawson, "and only those who had babbled their stories to her knew how the magnates at 26 Broadway were able to circumvent their carefully laid plans. I will say, to indicate her prowess, that she not only betrayed Heinze's secrets to the 26 Broadway crowd, but that another rival, fully as powerful, was also delivered over to Standard Oil with all his carefully planned secrets, so that it was child's play to outwit him.

"She made a United States Senator. Just how and where I don't care to state. At another time she averted what threatened to become a peculiarly notorious and offensive international scandal. It concerned an island which belonged to a big power and whose industries were wanted by a New York group of financiers. It became known somewhat in Washington and seemed ready to become public property at any moment when the woman with the red hair was rushed to Washington, and the affair never reached the size of a scandal.

"This woman has been a power for Standard Oil. She has been able to land men who were enemies of the trust when it seemed as though money and prominence could do nothing."

WOULDN'T BUY CAP; KILLED.

Swenson, a Sailor, Kicked to Death at Coenties Slip—Assailant Held.

Charles Swenson, an engineer on the harbor tug Margerite, was killed in a fight at Coenties Slip and South Street yesterday afternoon, and the police are holding a man, who said that he was Harold Prescott, charged with the murder. Prescott refused to give any information about himself, except to say that he came of a good family and that he had a mother 75 years old. He admitted that Prescott was not his name, but said he wouldn't tell his real name out of consideration for his family.

William Seamon, who runs an oyster stand at 22½ South Street, in front of which Swenson was killed, said that Prescott came up to Swenson and tried to sell him a cap. Swenson replied that he did not want one, whereupon Prescott hit him. Swenson put up his arms to cover his face, and again he was struck. This time he fell to the street, blood streaming from a cut in his head. His assailant walked away a few feet, and then came back, according to Seamon, and kicked his victim twice in the head. He then walked away in the direction of Jeannette Park, where he was arrested. Two boys, Joseph Stern, 6 years old, and Frank Frego, 7, both of 29 Coenties Slip, told the same story, according to the police, who say that it was the boys who ran to Policeman Shea and told him of the fight. He found Swenson on the sidewalk, his face battered almost beyond recognition, and sent in a call for an ambulance. Dr. Hoch of the Hudson Street Hospital responded. He said that the man had died of a fractured skull, a result of the kicking.

A search was made for Prescott, and half an hour later the boys who had seen the fight came running up to Shea again and told him that the man he was looking for was sitting in Jeannette Park, and pointed out Prescott. Shea went up to him and says the man sprang up and tried to hit him. After a struggle in which Shea had to punch the man several times he subdued him and brought him to the station house. There Prescott said that Swenson swore at him and struck him first.

It was some time before Swenson was identified. Then a man who says that he is John Olsen, a sailor, was found by the police. He told who Swenson was, and said that he had been a great friend of his. He also said that Swenson was not a man to pick a fight and that he never drank to excess.

Prescott is held on a charge of murder, and Coroner Hallenstein is investigating the case.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Judge Garrett J. Garretson of Queens Among Arrivals on the California.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York yesterday from Europe were:

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. R. V. G. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Atwater, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Miss Dorothy Bascom, Mrs. A. H. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bowie, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Urban H. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar F. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. G. Coles-Purvee, James D. Darling, William N. Dykeman, William Edison, Howard B. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holt, C. E. Kenworthy, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Macdonald, H. Hamilton Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Maloney, Capt. and Mrs. William C. May, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Mitchell, Miss Jane Morgan, Miss Winifred Morris, Mrs. Richard Nash, John McL. Nash, C. T. Nicol, Mrs. A. M. Nicol, the Misses Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Valiant, the Rev. Charles J. Vandegrift, Miss A. T. Van Santvoord, Dr. Henry F. Walker, the Rev. Daniel Walsh, Mrs. Stewart B. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wise, and Mr. and Mrs. Harman Yerkes.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Dr. Albert Ferris, Chairman New York State Lunacy Commission; Judge Garrett J. Garretson of Queens, and Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, Director of School Hygiene in Boston.

Griscom Arrested for Speeding.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 28.—Lloyd C. Griscom, President of the Republican County Committee of New York, was arrested yesterday afternoon for automobile speeding on Fairfield Avenue. He put up a bond of $100 and was released.

REGRETS CLOSING OF MILK DEPOTS

Hundreds of Babies' Lives Would Be Imperilled, Says the New York Milk Committee.

CALLS STRAUS BENEFACTOR

Has Accomplished Great Good by His Work Among the Poor—Denies Opposing Pasteurization.

The New York Milk Committee regrets that Nathan Straus has decided to discontinue the milk depots in this city. Through its Secretary, Wilbur C. Phillips, the committee said yesterday:

"The closing down of the milk depots, which have been maintained for seventeen years by Nathan Straus, would be such a hard blow to the poor and so disastrous to the hundreds of young babies whose health is imperiled by impure milk that every effort should be made to prevent it. It would be indeed unfortunate if the attitude of a newspaper or the expressed opinion of any individual or group of individuals with regard to a question which is so purely technical in character should result in depriving a large number of babies from a food which is so essential to their health and lives.

"From time to time the New York Milk Committee has been spoken of as opposing the use of pasteurized milk, and thus indirectly as being opposed to the work carried on by Mr. Straus, but our opinions have been misquoted and we have been much misunderstood.

"Two years ago at our infants' milk stations we fed a certain number of babies on raw milk and a certain number of babies on pasteurized milk, the milk in each instance coming from the same dairy. At the end of the Summer there was practically no difference in the condition of the two groups of babies. Among the pasteurized milk babies 13.5 per cent. lost weight, whereas only 12.3 per cent. of the raw milk babies lost weight. On the other hand, 81.4 per cent. of the pasteurized babies showed marked improvement at the end of the Summer, as opposed to 73.6 per cent. of the raw milk babies. The total number of babies whose condition was either stationery or improving in the raw milk depots was 87.7 per cent., as against 86.5 per cent. in the pasteurized milk depots. In the raw milk depots there were eighteen deaths of babies, whereas in the pasteurized milk depots there were only fifteen deaths. The number of these deaths was almost equal in ratio to the number of babies fed in the three depots where pasteurized milk was sold and in the four depots where raw milk was sold.

"These facts would indicate that practically the same results can be obtained with raw and pasteurized milk, provided the milk itself is of good quality and the mothers are taught to care for it. From April 5 to May 20 during the past year the committee used pasteurized milk exclusively in its depots. Since May 20 it has been using raw milk, which it has taught mothers to modify, and which they have boiled when it was thought necessary. This milk, of course, has been of a very high grade.

"In a letter written to Mr. Straus in October, 1908, the committee stated its opinion on the question of pasteurization, which has remained unchanged since then. This statement was as follows:

> The committee approves of the pasteurization of all milk which has not been produced under sanitary conditions, which has not come from tuberculin tested cattle and cattle otherwise free from disease, and which cannot be supplied to the consumer with sufficiently low bacteria content to offer safety from milk-borne infection. The committee approves of the pasteurization of milk when modified for infants' use in the home.
>
> The committee approves of all measures, individual, State, or municipal, which will lead to the institution of sanitary conditions.

"It can be seen from the above statement that the committee belives that the pasteurization of milk which is not strictly sanitary is desirable from the public health standpoint, although at the same time it recognizes that the question of the comparative nutritional value of raw and pasteurized milk as a diet for infants and young children still remains undecided. The investigation which it made in its depots two years ago was interesting, but the conditions under which the babies lived were too little under control to make the conclusions absolute. The committee therefore is now raising a sum of money to supplement this investigation by another experiment, which shall include chemical laboratory tests and the observation of infants strictly under control.

"This study, which will be supervised by members of the committee, will, it is hoped, definitely settle this technical question of the comparative nutritional value of raw and pasteurized milk, which has upset public opinion for so long a time.

"Summing up, I should say that the committee approves of pasteurization of milk as a protection against contagion and infection, but that its mind is still undecided with regard to the comparative nutritional value of raw and pasteurized milk. The evidence in the latter question seems to us insufficient. Facts are lacking, and we have only the opinion of individuals.

"But the difference, if any, is so slight that it cannot offset the great good which Mr. Straus and all others are accomplishing who distribute pasteurized milk to persons who otherwise would be compelled, through poverty, to buy a badly infected milk. There can be no doubt that Mr. Straus's work, which he has so munificently maintained, has effected a great saving of infant life. To criticise him is to criticise one of our city's greatest benefactors, and to see his depots shut down would be to witness, as Dr. Lederle says, a great public calamity."

SUES PUBLISHER FOR $10,000.

Translator Objects to Her Work Being Printed with "Coarse" Stories.

Mrs. Florence Crewe-Jones of 616 West 156th Street, a translator of French books, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against James L. Perkins of 17 Cliff Street, a book publisher, for $10,000 damages for so arranging a volume of Guy de Maupassant's stories that it is made to appear that she translated several stories in such a way that she has been damaged in her business of translating, and also to enjoin Mr. Perkins from putting the stories in the volume upon the title page of which appears her name.

"Strong as Death," a book of 80,000 words, was the story translated by Mrs. Crewe-Jones. She received $152 for the work. When the stories came out last December she found that in the volume containing "Strong as Death" also were several tales by De Maupassant which she had not translated.

"I read them," said Mrs. Crewe-Jones yesterday, "and I found that they were coarse and that in most cases they had been translated by some person who had seemed to bring out the coarsest things in them in the most vulgar way. I went to several publishers who had translating to be done. At first I would show them this volume, tell them that 'Strong as Death' was my work ,but that nothing else was. They would read the coarsely done things, and all of them believed that I had done that sort of thing. They would say they hadn't anything for me to do. I know particularly of a thousand-dollar job I lost for that reason."

Mr. Perkins, at his home, 220 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, said yesterday afternoon that he had received a copy of the complaint, but that he had nothing to say.

Forbes-Robertson to Play Here Again.

Forbes-Robertson will return to America next month to resume his tour in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," after a long vacation spent with his wife and children at Maxine Elliott's country place, at Bushney Heath, in England. He will sail from Liverpool on the Laurentic on Sept. 17, and immediately after his arrival in New York he will begin a two weeks' engagement at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, to be followed by a tour of the principal cities. His brother, Ian Robertson, who has been appearing in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in England, will come to this country soon, accompanied by an English company, to present the piece in the smaller cities.

Miss Rich to Wed Wilder Goodwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich of 255 West Ninety-first Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Severance Rich, to Wilder Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin is the son of Mrs. Almon Goodwin. He was graduated from Harvard in 1907 and is a lawyer.

Touring In Automobiles.

New Yorkers in Their Cars Seek Out Pleasant Summer Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—New York automobile arrivals at the United States Hotel were Miss Eleanor Swayer and Mrs. Harold Lomas, (Fiat;) Mr. and Mrs. C. Emory Michael, Harrison Michael, A. Rene, and F. Nolu, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Stuart, (Cadillac;) Mr. and Mrs. William Lattin and Mr. and Mrs. Hal S. Ray, (Thomas;) Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson, (Cadillac;) Dr. John Pollen, (Acme;) Mrs. E. R. Bradley and Frank Gunivan, (Peerless;) Mrs. Clara Charlesworth and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stowell, (Fiat;) Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Baxter, Miss Jean Baxter, Miss N. G. Olliver, and C. M. Baxter, Jr., (Thomas;) J. S. Sweeney, Jr., J. F. Roohan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Schwenvood, (Cadillac;) Mr. and Mrs. James L. Autry, (Pierce-Arrow;) Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Quinn, and Mabel Batchelder, (Pope-Toledo;) Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Grinnell and child, (Packard;) J. A. Sullivan, Hayden Channing, and Carl Worthington, (Thomas;) Purl Packer, (Renault.)

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 28.—New Yorkers arriving by motor at the Curtis Hotel today were—Mrs. W. S. Kernochan, on the way to New York from Bar Harbor, Maine, (Packard); Mrs. Theo. J. Chabot, and two children, and Miss A Mackenzie, on the way to Manchester, Vt., (Cadillac); Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoggson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Nichols, and W. C. Squierer, 3rd, on the way to White Mountains, (Pierce-Arrow;) Mrs. A. J. Hazeltine, Miss Hazeltine, and G. H. Hazeltine on the way to Poland Springs, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jackson and H. M. Howell on the way to Saratoga, (Chalmers-Detroit.)

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON, Bretton Woods, N. H., Aug. 28.—These New Yorkers arrived at Bretton Woods to-day by auto: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Patterson and Lincoln Patterson, (Pope-Hartford;) Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jones, Mrs. Joyce Jones, and Douglas C. Desper, (Winton;) Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rogers, (Hudson;) M. B. Flynn, (Mercedes;) Mrs. H. R. Mc-Lane, Miss Anderson, and Mrs. George Dewar, (Maxwell;) Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson and Mrs. J. J. Manning, (Packard;) Edward W. Nestell and Leroy W. Johnson, (Matheson;) Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lordly, Miss Ethel Lordly, and L. C. Lordly, (Marion;) Mr. and Mrs. B. Herman Ridder, Joseph E. Ridder, and Miss H. Schneider, (Benz,) and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fargo, Mrs. N. F. Moore, Miss Webbnill, and William Presbee Fargo, (Stearns.)

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 28.—New York motor arrivals at the Mohican Hotel to-day were: G. W. Wallace and wife, (Marmlon;) R. S. Dwyer and wife, (Interstate;) H. J. Lowndls and wife, (Packard;) L. Framer and wife, (Buick;) Guy Loomis and party, (Peerless;) E. R. Mixer and W. H. Croft, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Henderson and Grant Henderson, (Pierce-Arrow;) Mr. and Mrs. Morieu, (Franklin;) Jacob Peyser and wife, (Cadillac;) Mr. and Mrs. F. W. English, Miss English, Miss Bayer, and Miss Elaine English, (Krit;) W. Q. Rauft and wife and Mrs. T. H. Burke, (Glide;) Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hull, (Marion;) W. H. Fisher and wife, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Atwood, (Glide;) J. J. Benham and wife, (Columbia;) Sidney Stern and wife, (Manville;) Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Myer, (Pierce-Arrow;) Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Fulder, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. Julien C. Sutter, (Pullman;) Mr. and Mrs. Max Deselter, (Knox;) Mr. and Mrs. Fayette R. Plum, (Buick;) Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rout, (Packard;) J. W. Fonda and wife, (Fiat;) Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Percy C. Webster, (Columbia.)

ARMY COUPLE QUICKLY WED.

Miss Harmon's Parents Going to Manila, So Marriage Was Hastened.

Lieut. Col. Millard Fillmore Harmon, Inspector General, U. S. A., and Mrs. Harmon, of Governors Island, announced last night the marriage in Jersey City yesterday of their eldest daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt of the Fifth United States Field Artillery. The marriage, which was not expected to take place for some time, was expedited owing to the fact that Col. and Mrs. Harmon are to leave Governors Island for San Francisco to-morrow, from which city they will sail for Manila, where Col. Harmon will assume the duties of Inspector General of the Philippines Division of the Army.

The marriage was performed in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Morey, and only immediate members of the Harmon and Honeycutt families were present. Capt. Harmon of West Point was the only member of Col. Harmon's family absent. He had to return to West Point owing to the fact that his Summer furlough expired about the time the wedding was taking place.

The arrangements for the wedding were not completed until midnight of Saturday, when it was too late to get a license in New York City. Miss Harmon and Lieut. Honeycutt, together with Col. and Mrs. Harmon, had talked the matter over in Col. Harmon's Governors Island home, the young couple urging a speedy ceremony so that the parents of the bride might be able to witness it, and to make that possible it was necessary that they be married before Col. Harmon left for San Francisco, and so yesterday was agreed upon as the date for the ceremony.

Col. Harmon is one of the best-known officers in the Inspector General's Department of the Army. He was graduated from West Point in 1876, and was for years an officer of Coast Artillery. Recently he was appointed an Inspector General and received the Philippine assignment. He is also an honor graduate of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, of the class of 1890.

Lieut. Honeycutt is a Californian and a son of the late Capt. John T. Honeycutt, who died of fever in Florida during the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Honeycutt is 27 years old, and was graduated from West Point in 1904. He was promoted a First Lieutenant of Field Artillery in January, 1907.

MORE SINGERS FOR MEXICO.

Miss Fornia and Two Tenors of National Opera Co. to Leave by Train.

Several members of the National Opera Company, which is to sing in Mexico during the coming month, and who did not get away on the special boat on the Ward Line, which sailed for Vera Cruz on Friday, will go to Mexico this week by train. Miss Rita Fornia, the first of these, leaves to-day.

Mr. Dani, the tenor, will arrive on the Provence on Friday and will take a train immediately for Mexico, and Mr. Torre, another tenor, will go the same day. One of the Italian choristers, who has been held up at Ellis Island for several days, will go on Taursday.

New Shubert Theatre in St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28.—The new Sam S. Shubert Theatre opened to-night with the newspaper play, "The Fourth Estate." The building is of reinforced concrete, with a two-story sandstone front, copied after the plans of the Maxine Elliott Theatre of New York. The interior of the house is also taken from the same plans, and the color scheme is in white and old rose. George Bense & Sons of St. Paul are the owners. The building cost $175,000, and the Shuberts have a twenty-year lease on it.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Rehearsals of Thomas Dixon's new play, "The Sins of a Father," will begin to-day, and the play will have its first performance at Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 21. In the company will be Charles G. Craig, Warren Conlan, Arthur J. Pickens, Ethel Wright, Robert Barton, and Lydia Knott.

J. Francis Dooley and Corinne Sayles have been engaged by Daniel V. Arthur to support Marie Cahill in the new musical comedy by Avery Hopwood and Silvio Hein that is to be Miss Cahill's starring vehicle. The piece has not yet been named.

The people engaged for Adolf Philipp's English version of "Therese, Sei Nicht Boese," to be called "Therese, be Mine," includes Ilon Bergere, Glenn Ellis, Helen Keers, Georgiana Leary, Agnes Atherton, Julia Eastman, Oscar Figman, and Garrick Major. Mr. Philipp is rehearsing both the English and the German companies at the same time.

Another ball game between the Friars and the Lew Fields teams will be played this afternoon as an incident of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association outing at College Point. The umpires will be J. J. Corbett and Mike Donlin, and Lew Fields and Friar Abbot John W. Rumsey will lend inspiration to their respective teams.

ROOSEVELT A COWBOY AGAIN FOR A DAY

Rides Thirty Miles Across the Plains of Wyoming and Feels No Fatigue.

MISSES SOME OLD FRIENDS

One In Particular Who Had "Long Career of Justifiable Homicide"—Makes Speech In Denver To-day.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 28.—On tough, wiry cow ponies Theodore Roosevelt rode thirty miles to-day across the plains of Wyoming. He wanted to get back once more among the cowboys in their own country and mingle with them as he did in the old days, twenty-seven years ago, when the lure of the West brought him out here. He visited the sheep ranch of Senator Warren and returned to Cheyenne to-night, more enthusiastic than ever about the wonders of the West.

Col. Roosevelt began the day by going to church. With Timothy F. Burke of Cheyenne, United States District Attorney, he attended the First Congregational Church. After the service was over the people crowded around him and he shook hands with everybody.

There was a wide difference of opinion around town as to whether the Colonel would be good for the whole ride, and some bets were made that he would not. He had a relay of three horses, and rode them like a cavalryman. When the ride was over he said he had enjoyed every minute of it, and was not a bit stiff or sore. His mounts were spirited ones, which gave him a little trouble, but he never lost control.

Lieut. Thompkins of Fort D. A. Russell, R. S. Van Tassle, who owns a ranch near Cheyenne, and Nat Baker, a ranchman, accompanied him.

They cantered across the plains, stopping now and then while the Colonel talked with some cow punchers, asking them how things are nowadays in the cattle country. As it began to grow dusk they came to the ranch of Senator Warren, where they stopped for supper.

Senator Warren's ranch is sixteen miles from Cheyenne. The Senator has 30,000 acres of semi-arid land, some of which he devotes to dry farming. In the middle of the ranch there is a little settlement of long, low buildings, of which the ranch house, where Senator Warren lives part of the time, is the chief. There are sheds under which the cattle are driven in hard weather, corrals, a blacksmith shop, the house of the Major Domo, and the shacks in which the cowboys and rangers sleep.

Everybody in the little village turned out to welcome Col. Roosevelt with a cowboy yell, and the Colonel shook hands all around. The cowboys and sheep herders were dressed in their Sunday best. They were silk shirts of flaming colors, with scarfs around their necks, and chaps of red, green, and yellow.

Col. Roosevelt spent two hours there. He said he was able to ride back to Cheyenne on horseback, but as it was dark he decided to make the return trip by automobile.

"I really am very much impressed by what I have seen here," he said. "I was sorry I did not see Joe La Force yesterday. When I was out here seven years ago I rode from Laramie, Wyo., to Cheyenne, fifty-seven miles, on a relay of horses. Marshal Harbell and Joe La Force rode with me.

"La Force is a man about 5 feet 4 inches tall, smiling and pleasant, with a long and varied career of justifiable homicide. I like both Harbell and him. I saw Harbell yesterday and he told me Joe was in town, and I tried to find him, but could not.

"Another old friend I saw yesterday is a man whom I knew only as Ed. I was riding across the country twenty-six years ago and crossed the Missouri River at Clear Fork, when I ran across Ed. He was driving a string of horses, and I helped him drive them for half a day. Yesterday he came up to me and asked me if I remembered him."

Col. Roosevelt will leave Cheyenne at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning for Denver. He is to spend the day there and speak to the Spanish War Veterans, the Legislature, and the Livestock Association.

CHAMPION SKATER DEAD.

Hugh J. McCormick Held the World's Title from 1890 to 1892.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 28.—Hugh J. McCormick, ex-champion skater of the world, died here to-day after a long illness and several operations. He first appeared on the ice as a skater in 1883, and after defeating many Canadian competitors went to New York, where he broke several records.

In 1890 he defeated Axel Paulsen, then champion speed skater of the world, in Minneapolis. In 1892 he went to Norway to race Harald Hagen, and under adverse conditions was defeated. His fastest mile, done in 2:58, was skated here.

The Rev. Dr. Charles G. Gilliat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The Rev. Charles G. Gilliat, Ph. D., died to-day of a paralytic stroke, which he suffered on Saturday. A former stroke obliged him to give up the rectorship of St. George's Church here, which he had held since 1884. He came to Newport as rector of Zion Church, but it was sold, and then Dr. Gilliat built St. George's. He was born in Newport on Aug. 31, 1835, and was the son of John Henry Gilliat, and his wife, who was Miss Susan Henrietta Utter Schroeder of Baltimore, a cousin of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet. Dr. Gilliat was married twice, to Miss Catherine Louise Osborn of Buffalo in 1867, and three years after her death to Miss Eleanor Maria Head Wright of Newport in 1884. His only surviving child is Miss Amelia Osborn Gilliat.

Isidor Loewe.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Isidor Loewe, one of the most important industrialists in Germany, is dead. He was the head of the Ludwig Loewe Company, manufacturers of machine tools, and of the Mauser Rifle Company and a Director in fifteen other large manufacturing companies. Herr Loewe received his business training in the United States.

Paul Mantegazza Dead.

SPEZIA, Italy, Aug. 28.—Paul Mantegazza, the famous anthropologist, is dead. He was born in 1831.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY J. HOOGLAND, who was descended from one of the first Dutch families to settle in New York, died at her home, 602 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday of paralysis. She leaves two sons and seven grandchildren. She was 80 years old, and her ancestor, Dierck Wessise Ten Broeck, was one of those who landed with Peter Minuit in New Amsterdam in 1626.

THOMAS S. L. HOWARD died on Friday at his home, 871 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old, and was in the insurance business. A widow and three children survive him.

SAMUEL COOPER, for many years a well-known figure in New York theatrical life, died yesterday of tuberculosis at the home of his sister in Washington, D. C. Mr. Cooper was business manager of the Herald Square Theatre during the Hyde & Behman occupancy of that house in the early '90s. Last season he was advertising agent of the Columbia and Murray Hill Theatres.

Spanish Strike Now Off.

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 28.—Representatives of the Spanish Workmen's Federation in session here to-day decided by a vote of 17 to 13 not to proclaim a general strike.

POLICE CAPT. GALVIN DIES.

Bright's Disease and Hardening of the Arteries Caused His Collapse.

Capt. Michael J. Galvin of the Coney Island Police Station, a gold medal man in the department and once the terror of Chinatown, died yesterday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock in St. Vincent's Hospital of chronic Bright's disease and hardening of the arteries. He was 42 years old and one of the youngest Captains on the force. He leaves a widow and five children. His family was with him at the time of his death. He had been unconscious a number of hours, but he recovered long enough to tell them and friends good-bye.

After a hard campaign to make Coney Island as clean as possible this Summer, Capt. Galvin collapsed on Aug. 13 and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been since. For more than two years he had been in poor health. His friends had counseled him to take a long leave of absence and try to get fully well before going to work again. He did take a leave of absence, but was assigned to Coney Island at the beginning of the Summer.

He began a crusade early in the season against short and tight-fitting bathing suits and against the dance halls. His subordinates said that he often worked eighteen hours a day. Early in August his eyesight began to be affected. Police Surgeon Nammack and other doctors who were attending him ordered him to take another leave of absence, but he refused to give up his work.

Capt. Galvin was born on May 25, 1868, and was appointed to the Police Department in 1892, his first assignment being the Old Slip Station. He went from there to the Oak Street Station, where he was appointed a Sergeant in 1896. He was sent next to the Detective Bureau in 1901, and Commissioner Bingham made him a Captain and sent him down to the Elizabeth Street Station, which includes the difficult Chinatown section. His work in Chinatown was more than ordinarily effective, and he received the commendation of his superior officers more than once.

In the recent police parade he was the only one of the Captains who wore a Peter S. Meyer Medal, which is given for distinguished bravery. At the time of the strike of the dock employes in 1904 Galvin, then a Lieutenant, was shot by a striker in the abdomen in Park Row, near the Brooklyn Bridge. He fell to the pavement, but staggered to his feet and pursued his assailant, whom he captured and turned over to other policemen. He spent three months in the hospital. He also received two other department medals for bravery.

MRS. CAREY'S HOME BURNED.

Valuables Saved from City Island Residence of Judge H. D. Carey's Widow.

The home of Mrs. Ellen J. Carey, widow of Judge Henry D. Carey, a three-story frame building on King Avenue, City Island, was badly damaged by fire late yesterday afternoon. The police placed the damage at $7,000, and gave the cause as defective insulation of electric lighting wires.

The owner and her son Allan were out in their auto when the fire started, but Henry Carey, another son

KIVIAT RUNS FAST MILE IN THE RAIN

Schoolboy Defeats Paull of Penn. at A. O. H. Games, Covering the Distance in 4:20 3-5.

The athletic games of the Ancient Order of Hibernians yesterday at Celtic Park, Long Island City, were a great success, especially from a competitive standpoint. The wonderful running of Abel Kiviat of the Irish-American Athletic Club surprised the experts. The mile handicap brought together Kiviat and Milton Paull of the New York Athletic Club. Both men started from scratch, conceding liberal handicaps to a score of good men. A steady, drizzling rain was falling as the men took their marks, and the track was anything but suitable for good time.

As usual, Kiviat jumped into the lead at the start, and led Paull around the track, setting a fast clip. The two were timed for the quarter in 0:59. Kiviat held the lead for the next circuit, and flashed by the judges' stand three yards to the good in 2:06. On the backstretch Paull lengthened out his stride and passed Kiviat, leading him by one yard at the three-quarter mark in 3:15. At this distance Paull and Kiviat passed the handicap men, and having clear sailing began the last lap of the race. Paull led into the backstretch, where Kiviat flashed to the front. Noble, who had been trailing the two scratch men, jumped by Paull and challenged Kiviat, but he was not to be denied, and, putting on an extra burst of speed, led Paull by four yards around the last turn. Both men fought hard coming into the final stretch, but Paull could not gain on the Staten Island youngster. Kiviat hit the tape four yards in the lead in the wonderful time of 4:20 2-5, which is recorded to be the fastest mile even run on the Celtic Park track. Had the day been fair and the track fast the time would undoubtedly have been cicse to Tommy Conneff's record of 4:15 3-5.

The Irish-American Athletic Club won the Point Trophy, scoring a total of 19 points. The New York Athletic Club was second with a total of 16 points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C., (4½ yards;) Bert Dewar, Jr., Irish-American A. C., (5½ yards,) second; Robert Eller, Irish-American A. C., (2½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Powers, South Paterson A. C., (9 yards;) J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; R. T. Edwards, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by S. Schwartz, Pastime A. C., (140 yards;) C. McGeady, Mohawk A. C., (170 yards,) second; T. Carroll, Acorn A. A., (165 yards,) third. Time—6:38 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) W. P. Paull, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; H. V. Noble, New York A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—4:20 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Dolan, Pastime A. C., (38 yards;) R. J. Egan, Irish-American A. C., (12 yards,) second; J. M. Burke, South Boston A. C., (26 yards,) third. Time—1:57.

880-Yard Relay, Handicap, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Knights of St. Anthony, (scratch,) E. McGowan, W. Wallace, A. Miller, P. Finegan; Loughlin Lyceum, (6 yards,) W. Hach, L. Schloesser, J. Yule, J. Weill, second; Dominican Lyceum, (scratch,) L. Cahill, J. Bonser, F. Ridgeway, E. Gillmore, third. Time—1:36 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Fitzgerald, New York A. C., (30 yards;) W. J. Kramer, Acorn A. A., (scratch,) second; J. Dennelly, unattached, (110 yards,) third. Time—15:10.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by Alfred J. Reich, Madison Square A. C., (20 feet,) with an actual throw of 103 feet 5½ inches; J. Elliott, Irish-American A. C., (20 feet,) with an actual throw of 103 feet 4½ inches, second; J. J. Frank, Mohawk A. C., (20 feet,) with an actual throw of 102 feet 7½ inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by S. P. Gillies, New York A. C., (10 feet,) with an actual throw of 154 feet 10 inches; Ben Sherman, unattached, (18 feet,) with an actual throw of 146 feet 5½ inches, second; C. E. Walsh, New York A. C., (5 feet,) with an actual throw of 152 feet 5½ inches, third.

BOY BREAKS RECORD.

Thomas O'Brien Establishes New Figures for Life Savers' Swim.

Thomas O'Brien, a 14-year-old boy, carried off the honors yesterday at the swimming meet of the Sheepshead Bay Division of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps at Sheepshead Bay. O'Brien, who is the mascot of the Yorkville Division, swam 100 yards in 1:19. This time establishes a new record for the distance, not only for boys under 16 years of age but also for the Life Saving Corps. The former record for boys was 1:22 1-5 and for the corps 1:21. The senior 100-yard race was won by T. A. Guerin, with W. Luke second and J. G. Web third.

An exciting feature of the exhibition was the 100-yard swim for women belonging to the National Life Saving League. Ten women took part in the race, which was won by Miss J. Jenkins, who covered the distance in 1:44 4-5. Miss S. Marrow was second and Mrs. H. Offer third. The latter weighs nearly 300 pounds.

The most interesting event was the obstacle race. In this the contestants were required to wear swimming suits, over which coat, trousers, shirt, tie, cap, and shoes were to be worn. They swam to a boat anchored offshore, climbed into it, disrobed, swam ashore, returned to the boat, dressed, and swam back to the dock again. James Mannix won the contest by about two feet. A. Seigler was second and Frank Russell third.

Nine young women of the Sheepshead Bay Division gave a realistic exhibition of the method employed by the Life Saving Corps in saving a person from drowning. Those taking part were the Misses Jenkins, Blust, Daily, Marrin, Trapp, Bissman, Ramsperger, Heckler, and Hogg.

The other events were as follows: One-mile championship race, won by G. Schmielke; time, 31:35 2-5; 100-yard life-saving race, (teams of two men,) won by E. Guillet and Guerin; time, 1:25. and 100-yard race for boys under 16 years, won by W. McCormack; time, 1:33 4-5.

Tailtin Games for Labor Day.

The annual revival of the tailtin games under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, Labor Day, Sept. 5. Eleven events are on the programme, all of which will be under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. The tailtin games are the leading feature of the Fall athletic season, and will attract the best athletes in the metropolitan district in addition to others of National prominence. The list of events follows:

110-yard dash (scratch,) 300-yard run, 10 yards limit, (handicap;) 600-yard run (handicap,) four-mile run, 200 yards limit, (handicap;) 250-yard low hurdles (scratch,) running high jump (handicap,) running broad jump (handicap,) throwing 16-pound hammer, handicap,) throwing the discus (handicap,) throwing the javelin, regulation style, (handicap;) two-mile relay, (handicap,) open to all.

Entries close to-day with John J. McHugh, Post Office Box 14 Grand Central Station, New York City; John J. Dolan, 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, and Dieges & Clust, 23 John Street, New York City.

This Week's Boxing Bouts.

Six local boxing clubs have scheduled bouts during the week. The Fairmont Athletic Club will resume its weekly entertainments to-morrow night, with Young Wagner and Joe Coster as the main attraction. The men are booked for ten rounds, while the preliminary card will be made up of five bouts between local boys.

Willie Beecher and "Knockout" Brown will be the headliners at the Olympic Athletic Club to-night. This will be the second meeting of the pair.

Jimmy Howard, a Chicago welterweight, will make his initial appearance before the New York followers of boxing at the Sharkey Athletic Club Wednesday night, when his opponent will be "Fighting" Kennedy.

The entertainment of the Long Acre Athletic Association Thursday night will include a ten-round bout between Johnny Marto and "Fighting Joe" Hyland.

The Lehigh Athletic Club has arranged an excellent card for its weekly entertainment Friday night. The feature will be a ten-round wind-up between Jack Dorman and Joe Maroney.

Sailor White, who contends that he is the heavyweight champion of the United States Navy, will be Charley Wells's opponent in the wind-up at the National Sporting Club Friday night.

Golf Semi-Finals at Wykagyl.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—In the semi-final round for the Hubner trophy held at the Wykagyl Country Club to-day, H. V. Gaines beat Dr. A. H. Moore, 1 up, 27 holes. R. R Mamlok beat L. F. Gray 1 up. In the sweepstakes handicap against par H. W. Sykes and C. E. Meltby tied for first prize, both being 4 up on par.

BERGEN BEACH Y. C. REGATTA

Postponed Championship Race Sailed on Jamaica Bay.

Under the most unsatisfactory weather conditions, the postponed championship race of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club was decided yesterday on Jamaica Bay. The regatta was to have been sailed Aug. 14, but the wrecking of a mark caused the committee to postpone the event. The boats raced in the usual classes and covered the championship course of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. The start was off the Bergen Beach anchorage, and the event was managed by H. Edmonds of the Regatta Committee of the club.

Sailovers were the order in both the sloop and the cabin catboat classes. In the former event Tomboy won without a competitor, and Elvira scored a similar victory in the cabin catboat class. Handicaps played an important part in the other divisions, which were almost all won on corrected times. Clyde took the prize in the open catboat class and Marie Louise was the winner in Class A of the power boats. Vixen defeated Regina in Class B of the same division. The cabin launch Onward also was a winner.

CANARSIE YACHTS IN RAIN.

Flag Officers' Cups Decided in Poor Weather Conditions.

The Flag Officers' Cups of the Canarsie Yacht Club were decided on Jamaica Bay yesterday. Notwithstanding the weather conditions, an excellent fleet of sail and power craft covered the regulation courses of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. The boats were divided into the customary classes, and the winners of the different divisions were Yank among the sloops, the cabin catboat Win or Lose, the open catboat Vision, the cabin launch Tuscarora, and the open launch Coquette.

It being flag officers' day at the club, the home of the Canarsie Corinthians was handsomely "dressed" for the occasion. Not only was the building draped with flags but the boats at the anchorage "dressed ship" in honor of the occasion. Unfortunately a light rain fell through the greater part of the afternoon that somewhat spoiled the sport. In the evening there was a special band concert at the clubhouse.

INVITATION YACHT RACE.

Twenty-two Boats Finish in Whitestone Y. C. Regatta.

Although cloudy skies and drizzling rain were the adverse weather conditions that confronted the skippers and crews of the yachts entered yesterday for the special invitation race of the Whitestone Yacht Club, it really gave added zest to the sport, for there was a fine breeze from the southeast and all of the twenty-two yachts that started were able to make good time over the course and finish in good season.

An invitation had been sent to the Manhasset Bay yachtsmen at Port Washington to compete for special prizes, also to the Bayside Yacht Club, with the result that there was a creditable muster from both clubs. The "bug" class was sent away first at 2:30, the signals being given from Commodore Elmer Keeler's power yacht Corona. Eight of these sturdy little boats crossed the line inside of two minutes. They were followed five minutes later by six of the Bayside one-design boats, led by A. C. Andrews's Kiddo.

TENNIS NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Ranking lawn tennis players in this section of the country will begin the matches to-day in the tournament on the clay courts of the Nyack Country Club, Nyack-on-Hudson. This is the first of the important meetings under the direction of the National association that brings the Autumn season to a close. The women's events have always led at Nyack, and Miss Louise Hammond in the singles will defend her challenge cup. The womens' doubles and mixed doubles also promise to bring out the best of the racquet wielders. The men's championship cup is decided under the play through system, as is also the men's doubles.

To give an impetus to women's lawn tennis at the close of the season the Montclair Athletic Club has arranged a special tournament for women which will bring together the leaders in matches beginning Monday, Sept. 19 and continuing through the week. The tournament was specially sanctioned by the officials at Newport, and the three events will be women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. It is intended to make the meeting of National importance, as Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, the indoor National champion; Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the four times holder of the National title; Miss Erna Marcus, Miss Louise E. Hammond, Miss Clara Kuttroff, Mrs. George L. Chapman, and others will compete.

Notes of the Golfers.

Professionals who competed in the metropolitan event at Deal last week will have to make a quick shift if they wish to try their luck in the annual championship tournament of the Western Golf Association to be played over the links of the Beverly Country Club near Chicago on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. It is expected that Will Anderson, now connected with the Philadelphia Cricket Club, who won the event last year with a record score of 298, will take part; also Fred McLeod of St. Louis, and Gil Nicholls of Wilmington. Six prizes have been offered, as follows: First, $200; second, $100; each loser in the semi-finals, $50; winner of the consolation division, $50; runner up in the consolation division, $25; lowest score in the qualifying round, $25. Unlike the metropolitan, the Western tournament will be a combination of medal and match play. On Wednesday morning the contestants will figure in an eighteen-hole testing round, and the sixteen players having the lowest score will qualify for the championship. Those making the second sixteen will also continue on in the consolation fight. The first match round is carded for the same afternoon and will be followed by the second and semi-final round on Thursday, thereby paving the way for a thirty-six hole final on Friday.

Judging by the interest shown in the recent championship tournament of the Eastern Professional Golfers' Association at Salisbury the Westerners are making no mistake. Their competition is to be decided under the rules of the game of golf as approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. It is significant that no mention is made of the United States Golf Association. The committee in charge of the Western tournament consists of Horace F. Smith, Edward A. Engler, Charles E. Willard, Charles T. Atkinson, Wendell Hertig, Frank L. Woodward, Clarence Stanley, John G. Cady, and W. C. Fownes, Jr.

Connecticut and Rhode Island golfers are looking forward with expectancy to their annual inter-State team match which will be held on Sept. 17 over the links of the Agawam Hunt Club at Providence. There are those who say the Connecticut forces will surely win the day. At any rate, the team appears to be a strong one, including, as it does, R. H. Hovey, who recently won the State title; R. S. White, 2d., E. S. Bronson, Robert Abbott, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., but now living in Bridgeport; S. D. Bowers, E. S. Parmalee, C. G. Waldo, Jr., S. J. Graham, Richard L. Jackson, and H. P. Merriman, the Captain.

John Shepard, Jr., is the Rhode Island Captain, and some of his associates in the coming contest include D. Fairchild, H. Congdon, A. W. Hancock, R. V. Rust, and Brock Smith and A. A. Campbell, two old Yale players.

Judging from an opinion expressed by a prominent Western golfer, the calling off of the proposed sectional team match that was to have been held prior to the National tournament at Brookline next month is, to say the least, an unfortunate action. Here is what he has to say: "While our Western boys are keen to play an Eastern team, still I have not been in sympathy with the manner in which the proposed contest has been handled. There seems to be no sponsor for the event, and no official notification was sent out to any association Secretaries, and the only intimation any of them had was through the press. Notwithstanding this, the Western Golf Association Executive Committee had picked out a team of six to represent it. The statement has been made that a number of the best players do not care to participate. That must refer to Eastern players, as there is no such timidity shown out here."

Although the amateur championship tournament of the United States for this year is still in the future, the wires are already being worked in several localities regarding the blue ribbon event for 1911. It may be stated here without fear of contradiction that the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburg, is going to make a bid, and the writer is also informed that the Buffalo Country Club has aspirations the same way. Before Buffalo can talk championship, however, it must needs become an active member of the association. The Deal Golf and Country Club, which entertained the metropolitan delegation so royally last week, is also desirous of having the National.

At the annual meeting of the parent body in this city Winter before last Deal tried to secure the event, but was turned down. Later, when it became evident that Brookline was going to be the choice this year, the Deal golfers resigned themselves to their fate, but at the time stated that they hoped their claims would be considered in 1911. All those who took part in the metropolitan tournament last week were enthusiastic over the condition of the course, and the professionals agreed that with a little trapping it could be brought up to every championship requirement.

Speaking of good courses, an enthusiast who recently returned from Denver, where he saw the Trans-Mississippi championship tournament decided, declares that the course there is the best he ever saw. He even goes so far as to place it ahead of Myopia. This is what he says in part:

"They have the best fair green I have seen anywhere, and their adjustable system of irrigation gives them water any place they want and at all hours. It beats the natural rainfall all to pieces."

For Other Sporting News See Pages 5 and 13.

NEW BILLIARD LEAGUE.

Catcher Kling Elected President of the New Organization.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—A National Billiard League, which has been under discussion for several months, has at last been formed, according to a letter received here from John G. Kling, catcher for the Chicago baseball team, last night. The officers follow:

John G. Kling Kansas City, President; William Musseni, Chicago, Vice President, and John Doyle, New York, Secretary-Treasurer.

The elections were made by mail vote, completed to-night. Cities to be represented in the league are Kansas City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Boston, New York, and Cincinnati. The schedule has not been completed.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:19|Sun sets..6:36|Moon rises..11:36

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:39	3:02	8:37	9:38
Governors Island	2:46	3:24	9:13	10:09
Hell Gate	4:36	5:14	10:48	11:44

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 28.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
SS California, Glasgow, Aug. 20.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 25.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 27.
SS Lichtenfels, (Ger.,) Calcutta, July 12.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Southampton, Aug. 21.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 26.
SS Diana, Windsor, N. B., Aug. 25.
SS Edda, Hillsboro, N. B., Aug. 24.
SS H. M. Whitney, Boston, Aug. 27.
SS Avagon, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 25.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 20.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 20.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Aug. 24.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Paramaribo	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Moltke, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Europa, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	——
Martha Washington, Azores	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Teutonic, Southampton	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	——	3:00 P.M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	——
Yumuri, Manzanillo	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Campania, Rotterdam	——	2:00 P.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	——	2:00 P.M.
Ikaria, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allemania, Hayti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vesana	London	Aug. 13
Minnewaska	London	Aug. 20
Kansas City	Cardiff	Aug. 15
Birma	Libau	Aug. 16
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 24
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Madonna	Gibraltar	Aug. 20
Minnewaska	London	Aug. 20
Noordam	Boulogne	Aug. 20
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Inagua	Aug. 24
Vaderland	Dover	Aug. 20
Zulia	La Guayra	Aug. 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Caronia	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Aug. 23
Pannonia	Gibraltar	Aug. 21
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	Aug. 20
Hencliff	Huelva	Aug. 16
Saramacca	Barbados	Aug. 22
Havana	Havana	Aug. 27
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Bluecher	Hamburg	Aug. 21
Oceanic	Southampton	Aug. 24
Patricia	Hamburg	Aug. 19
Bangor	Huelva	Aug. 17
Sarnia	Port Limon	Aug. 22
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 25
Magdalena	Kingston	Aug. 25

DUE THURSDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Verona	Naples	Aug. 20
Cedargrove	Huelva	Aug. 18
Trent	Bermuda	Aug. 30
Ancon	Cristobal	Aug. 25
Merida	Vera Cruz	Aug. 25
Sao Paulo	Para	Aug. 21
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 27
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 29

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 240 miles west of Brow Head at 6:15 A. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 94 miles west of Scilly at 8:05 A. M. yesterday.

SS Minnewaska, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 272 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Maddona, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 303 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3 P. M. yesterday; due about 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Pannonia, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race, at 12:20 P. M.; will probably dock Thursday morning.

SS Patricia, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race when 1,100 miles east of Sandy Hook at 12:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 4:30 P. M., Wednesday.

SS Verona, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race when 1,156 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M., Thursday.

SS Oceanic, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race when 1,096 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1:50 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M., Wednesday.

SS Mendoza was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race when 1,140 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:30 P. M., yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M., Thursday.

SS Noordam, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 322 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier about noon to-day.

SS Vaderland, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 311 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier about 11:30 A. M., to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 650 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:05 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-morrow.

SS Caronia, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 735 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 5 P. M. to-morrow.

SS Bluecher, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 850 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:33 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. Wednesday.

By United Wireless.

SS Prinz Eitel Frederich, Port Limon, 25 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, 55 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Creole, New Orleans, 115 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Carolina, San Juan, 43 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Panama, Cristobal, 65 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Magdalena, Southampton and West Indies, 923 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, 478 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Concho, Galveston, 427 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Ossabaw, Brunswick, 470 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

SS Havana, Havana, 665 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M., 28th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Liverpool, Aug. 28.
SS St. Paul, at Southampton, Aug. 28.
SS Cincinnati, at Cherbourg, Aug. 28.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Aug. 28.
SS United States, at Christiania, Aug. 28.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, Aug. 28.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, Aug. 28.
SS Rotterdam, from Queenstown, Aug. 23.
SS Lapland, from Dover, Aug. 28.
SS Celtic, from Queenstown, Aug. 28.
SS Furnessia, from Moville, Aug. 28.
SS Barbarossa, from Cherbourg, Aug. 28.
SS Suwanee, from London, Aug. 28.
SS La Provence, from Havre, Aug. 28.

Passed.

SS Minnetonka, New York for London, passed the Lizard.

Pacific Steamships.

Steamer and Destination.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Aug. 31	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Corea, China and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan..Sept. 2	6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, Australia, (except West,) and especially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via Vancouver)— Manuka .....Sept. 4	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, and Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Fransico)—Marposa .....Sept. 6	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 1; Sydney, Aug. 2; Wellington, Aug. 2; Brisbane, Aug. 3—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Zealandia, were dispatched east at 1:45 A. M., Aug. 25.

These mails are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 29.

For Latest Arrivals See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Weather conditions and forecast:

The winds along the New England Coast will be light to moderate and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, mostly northeast to east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable; East Gulf Coast, light to moderate northeast to east; West Gulf Coast, moderate east; on the lower lakes, light to moderate and mostly east; upper lakes, moderate east and southeast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate, variable winds, with unsettled, showery weather, to the Grand Banks.

The disturbance in the Atlantic Ocean and a moderate depression over Florida have caused a persistence of the rains along the South Atlantic Coast, and their extension northward to Southern New England. Over the remainder of the country fair weather prevailed, except on the Texas Coast, in the Michigan peninsula, Iowa, and extreme Eastern Nebraska, and on the Washington and Oregon Coasts, where there were showers. Temperatures remain high in the central plains States and the Southwest, but are seasonable elsewhere.

There has been a decided pressure fall in the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the Northwest, and this depression will move eastward, attended by rising temperatures Monday over the central portions of the country, and on Tuesday and Wednesday over the eastern districts. There will be rain or rain from this depression during the next two or three days, except on its west edge, where falling temperature and rising pressure will be accompanied by showers, and there are some slight prospects of showers Monday over the sections where forest fires are now raging. Along the Atlantic Coast unsettled weather will continue for another day or two.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light northeast winds.

New Jersey—Showers Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; light to moderate northeast winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday, except showers in extreme south portion. Tuesday partly cloudy; light to moderate northeast winds.

New England—Partly cloudy in north, showers in south portion Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	70	61	4 P. M.	79	63
6 A. M.	68	64	6 P. M.	76	66
9 A. M.	72	68	9 P. M.	73	66
12 M.	78	72	12 P. M.	72	67

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St. week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 North River, foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

SPECIAL TRIP SUNDAY, SEPT. 4. LEAVE PIER 18, N. R., 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Woods Hole, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, Mattapoisett, Marion, and Cape Cod points, leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Leave Pier 23, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M. Sundays 9:30 A. M. Foot East 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days leave Pier 27, E. R. Steamer NAUGATUCK, 11:00 A. M., Str. BRIDGEPORT, 3:00 P. M., Saturdays 2:00 P. M.; foot E. 22d St., 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2:30 P. M.; Sundays 5:30 P. M.

Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.

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New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., 6 P. M.; Yonkers 7 P. M. daily. Stop at Albany in either direction.

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For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, from Franklin St. week days, except Saturday, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings, week days, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS {From Franklin St., 9 A. M. {West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

PATTEN LINE

For Highland, Seabright, Long Branch, Asbury Park and all Jersey seaside resorts. WEEK DAYS.

Lv. West 35th, 7:45, 8:45, 10:30 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Lv. Battery, 8:20, 9:20, 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.

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Niagara Falls and Return $9.00

Tickets good going on trains Sept. 2 after 6 P. M., and on all trains of Sept. 3 and 4 via Lackawanna Railroad. Limited for return, leaving Niagara Falls not later than 8 A. M. Sept. 7.

Toronto and Return $11.50

Tickets good going on all trains of Aug. 31, returning to New York not later than Sept. 7.

Delaware Water Gap, Pa., and Return		$3.40
Stroudsburg, Pa.,	" "	$3.50
Cresco, Pa.,	" "	$4.15
Mount Pocono, Pa.,	" "	$4.50

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Mauch Chunk.....Sept. 4 & 5, 8.35 a.m.
Bellewood Park...Sept. 4 & 5, 8.55 a.m.
Time shown is from West 23d St.

NIAGARA FALLS, - - - - - $9.00
SEPT. 2d (evening trains), 3d and 4th (all trains except the Black Diamond Express), return limited to reach original starting point before midnight September 7th.
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It is not too much to say that they have revolutionized hotel life in every civilized country. Comparatively speaking it was but a few years ago when bathrooms in hotels were almost as rare as the dodo.

Elevators were few and far between.

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In these and many other ways visitors to Europe from the United States have set up a new standard of comfort and have only given their valued patronage where their wishes are recognized.

One of the best known hotels of the world to appreciate this and to thoroughly keep abreast of the times has been the Savoy of London, England, which has been recompensed by attracting so many welcomed guests from the United States that they formed in 1909 nearly one-half of the total visitors of the hotel for the whole year.

Look down the arrival list of the Savoy and you will see the names of the most cultivated citizens from every State of the Republic, who know what they want and get it at The Savoy, or the hotel could never have become what it is—the centre of all the social and business life of the traveling public who leave New York.

Stand in the hall of The Savoy on any morning, and you will meet, from the United States, judges, senators, bankers, counsel, and men distinguished in Art, Literature and Drama, with their wives and families.

And thus it has come to pass that the word "SAVOY" as applied to an hotel is synonymous with the highest comfort and moderate prices. The word "SAVOY," moreover, is so universally recognized as entitled to this interpretation that hotels in many large cities in Europe, Asia and Africa have copied the name which stands in such high repute.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Most noteworthy among the developments the last week in matters bearing on the financial situation was the change which the week brought in the monetary conditions at this centre. Up to the very close of the previous week the indications had been that the banks were still adding to their reserves, and it was not until the publication of the bank statement on Saturday that there was revealed the loss in cash which marked the turning point in the movement which had resulted in a very large accumulation of reserves in New York. The outflow thus begun continued last week in several directions, the banks here being called upon, in addition to making direct shipments to the interior, to transfer funds to the Sub-Treasury and to ship gold to Canada. While possibly in coming weeks there may be some temporary cessation of this outflow, it is quite clear that the fact must be accepted that the New York banks have practically completed their preparations for the Fall monetary demands, and that from this time on the general tendency will be toward a reduction in the ease prevailing in the banking position at this centre. The period of preparation having been brought to a close, what must now be counted on is a gradual loss of much of the excess of reserves which the banks have lately been able to accumulate, the hope being entertained all the while that the preparations may prove to have been ample to enable the banks to fill all requirements without any undue strain upon the money market. This change in monetary affairs was to be expected at about this time, and while offering no ground for apprehension makes it necessary from this time on to view the outlook with reference to decreasing instead of increasing bank reserves in New York. Interest rates, which the previous week had shown further ease, became firmer last week, although call money was still unaffected by the beginning of the Fall outflow. That the changing monetary situation was not confined to this market was indicated by the fact that discount rates advanced in London, rising above the official rate of the Bank of England and foreshadowing an advance at an early date in the discount rate of that institution. Coincidentally an upward movement in foreign exchange rates in New York carried demand sterling well above the mint parity, thus definitely leaving behind the period of gold imports, which came to an end a fortnight ago, although consignments of the metal previously made continued to arrive here last week. Whether or not our exports this Fall can be expected to reach a figure sufficiently large again to turn the rates of exchange in favor of this market is possibly an open question, but at the moment the chances of our being called upon to make some shipments of gold to South America for European account seem greater than that we should receive any further amounts of gold ourselves from abroad. The Bank of England is now facing the necessity of meeting demands for gold for shipment to Egypt as well as to other points, and while its reserve is reasonably high, it is to be expected that if opportunity presents the London market will shift to New York some of the usual South American movement. In our own money market a factor which a little later may bear interestingly upon the rapidity with which the surplus reserves of the New York banks will be lessened is the fact that during the current period of extreme ease in call money many New York institutions have been withholding their funds rather than force them upon the call money market at unremunerative rates, and this has had the effect of greatly increasing the surplus reserve of these institutions. An advance in call money to above 2 per cent. in response to the calling of loans by interior institutions or because of some other incident making for firmer call money rates at this centre would quickly bring out a large amount of these funds which have been for some weeks lying idle in the vaults of New York banks, and the effect of this would be to largely increase the loans of these institutions with an accompanying decline in surplus reserves. There has for some time been a greater than normal difference between time money and call money rates, and it is to be expected that this will shortly correct itself now that the outward movement of currency is begun. It was the somewhat unusual extent of the preparations made for the Fall demands which resulted in very decided ease in call money while time money was held at higher rates than usual at this season. Such being the cause of this discrepancy between time and call money rates, it is naturally to be expected that this difference will be wiped out so soon as the cash outflow reaches an amount proportionate to the preparations which have been made.

The most pronounced of the movements in the stock market last week was the reaction which occurred during the early days of the week, although this was partially offset by a later recovery. It was not upon the change in monetary affairs, although this was the most important of the developments in fundamental conditions underlying the securities market, that traders laid particular stress, but rather upon political incidents which rightfully it would seem should be regarded as of minor importance, so far as the future of the securities market is concerned, and upon fears of damage to the corn crop by frost, which proved to be unfounded. Of political events this past week it is to be said that they suggested a somewhat difficult alignment in the possible contest in the Republican Party, but that they at the same time increased the likelihood that such a contest may occur. Wall Street is easily disturbed by possible changes in an established political institution, but it still remains to be determined in what way, if in any, the course which political events are taking will impair the security of the financial situation or lessen the chances of business expansion.

So far as fears entertained at one time last week that the corn crop would suffer by frost, it need only be noted that the occurrence of cold weather in the far Northwest should serve rather as a reminder that the corn crop is subject to frost damage rather than as the basis for any fears that such damage is awaiting the present crop. To anticipate such damage would be to borrow trouble of the future. Moreover, favorable weather conditions since the publication of the last Government crop report seem to indicate that the impairment of the condition of corn indicated in the August report have largely if not entirely been made good. The Government weekly weather report last week contained the statement that sufficient rain had fallen to assure the corn crop of sufficient moisture, even though no further rainfall occur before the harvesting of this crop. Thus the corn crop may be said to have been made subject only to the possibility of frost damage, and unless the loss from this cause was unusually severe this year's corn crop, according to present indications, would still be a large one. With the definite assurance of a satisfactory outcome of the harvests some acceleration of general business would be normal, and already there are some suggestions of improvement in the conditions underlying some of the important industries. Interest attaches in this connection to the more cheerful tone in the steel trade reported last week by The Iron Age in its weekly review of conditions in that trade. While new business continues to be light, more inquiries from consumers are beginning to be received, and the indications are, says The Iron Age, that the usual Fall recovery is at hand. Meanwhile, however, the steel companies have doubtless been making further drafts upon their old orders, and the amount of unfilled tonnage on the books of the steel companies has therefore probably been further largely reduced.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

LONDON BROKERS CHEERFUL.

Declare American People Are in Revolt Against the Protective Tariff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The day of account which usually represents the slackest period of Stock Exchange business is over, and, despite the probable hardening of money with the possible advance of the Bank of England rate, brokers generally take a cheerful view of the outlook.

Americans, rubbers, and Rhodesians provided the chief features of the last week. The last named were strong in anticipation of the big trust amalgamation. Rubbers were still depressed under the influence of the Malacca report and the growing conviction that prices of raw rubber are being manipulated by American financiers.

The American market was by all odds the most spectacular. The relations of finance to politics in the United States are being followed very keenly here, and the general conclusion drawn is that the American people are in revolt against the protective tariff and that its end must come. As one financial writer puts it, "A quotation of 4.87 for cable transfers on London in New York in August proclaims to the world the breakdown of the once much-belauded American fiscal system."

BERLIN SHOWS DEPRESSION.

Kaiser's Speech and Uncertainty of International Money Market Causes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Anxiety regarding the further development of the international money market and the unsettled state of the New York Stock Exchange exercised a deterrent influence on the spirit of speculation on the Berlin Boerse during the last week.

This was especially noticeable in the first part of the week, the Boerse then becoming undoubtedly weak and only a moderate amount of business being transacted. Toward the end of the week the general tendency became firmer, especially when the dreaded discount increase by the Bank of England did not take place and the monthly return of the Reichsbank proved relatively satisfactory.

The Emperor's Koenigsberg speech exercised a depressing effect when it became known on Friday, shares falling by a couple of points all round.

American railway securities showed a general downward tendency. Speculators sold large quantities of shares of Canadian Pacific, as well as Baltimore & Ohio, in consequence of the continued weak attitude on the New York Stock Exchange. Electric Company shares were well in demand, as were Dynamite Trust Company shares. A good business was transacted in Hamburg-American Steamship Company's shares also, which advanced temporarily. German home loans were depressed, owing to the Kaiser's speech.

PARIS BOURSE DULL.

Prices Generally Slightly Lower at Close of Past Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Firmness and dullness were equally notable on the Bourse last week. Prices in general were slightly lower at the close than at the beginning. Rio Tinto receded 19f. Tuesday, but had recovered 8f. by Saturday's close, because of favorable reports from the copper market in New York.

Rubber stocks were firm, Malacca rising Saturday 8 points. St. Louis and San Francisco bonds were quoted at 466.

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STRIVING TO PREVENT AN OVERPRODUCTION

Large and Small Iron and Steel Men Awake to Danger of Surplus Output.

PIG IRON RUNNING LOW

Inquiries for Fourth Quarter Material Indicate Consumers' Position—Raw Steel Also in Considerable Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Cool-headed leaders in the iron and steel trade are preparing to exert every influence to keep production from running away during the coming Fall buying movement, realizing that the greatest menace the iron and steel trades face for the remainder of the year is another period of overproduction and inflation, such as characterized the market during the six months ending with last April. The Steel Corporation, the independent steel interests, the Bar Iron Association, and the valley furnace interests all are striving to prevent undue resumption under pressure, as a result of the Fall buying movement which is even now beginning.

Inquiries for pig iron from the large consumers indicate a lack of metal for operations through the last quarter of the year—all buying having been suspended in the earlier part of the Summer, in the hope of forcing price levels downward. Jobbers' stocks in nearly all lines of finished product are lower than at any time since May of last year, and specifications for September involve tonnages larger than producers had expected to see called for. Finished material plants are beginning to buy crude steel in much the same fashion as they did last September, showing depleted stocks at unsuspected points. Notwithstanding the low state of stocks producers realize that with the greatly extended producing capacity, the situation must be handled with gloves. Were sales managers and operating heads in all departments given free rein, the market would suffer another glut of manufactured iron and steel before the middle of the next quarter.

The danger of overproduction is being preached, too, in the tin plate industry, the one line of finished product that has maintained sold-up conditions throughout the year, and in which delayed deliveries still are the rule. By the vote of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers during the week the strike order of the union against the Steel Corporation's three great sheet and tin plate plants in the Wheeling district is withdrawn. This leaves the corporation free to start these plants, with their thirty-three tin plate mills. It is predicted that the opening of these plants would utterly alter the equilibrium of the tin plate situation.

The week just ended has witnessed the most vigorous revival in inquiry for steel-making irons that the trade has seen since last May. The total of Bessemer and basic iron inquired for at the close of the week was about 48,000 tons, in addition to some fair inquiries for malleable, and much pending contingent business in foundry iron.

The appearance of an unexpected volume of new business at this time reminds the pig iron trade of the district of the circumstances attending the inception of the remarkable boom movement in pig iron in 1906, when the demand started in August, after a dull Summer, and continued in crescendo volume throughout the Fall, boosting pig iron prices $4 to $5 a ton before the movement exhausted itself. The demand for steel-making pig iron last year started a little earlier than this, though there was little actual movement in iron during July, and the real buying started in August.

Several contracts for basic iron negotiated early in the year at high prices will expire between now and Sept. 30, and this is expected to give added impetus to the market, unless there is a marked falling off in shipments of steel products from the mills. Shipments for the month of August by the larger steel companies are said to be from 20 to 25 per cent. heavier than for the month of July, and in the case of the Steel Corporation especially, it is admitted that its pig iron stocks have been considerably reduced in the past sixty days. Prominent producers assert that stocks of both steel-making and foundry irons in Pittsburg and valley territory are much lower than at the same time last year, when the beginning of the upward movement in iron prices had stimulated the operation of the furnaces to a much higher rate that that in force during the present month. It is believed the boom conditions of the Winter have been thoroughly liquidated, and that stocks both in producers' and consumers' hands, as well as forward contracts, are now pretty well worked off.

Sales during the week furnished some surprises, though the aggregate of tonnage changing hands was not great. Basic showed the greatest range in reported selling prices. One sale of basic—2,000 tons—for near-by deliveries, was closed with a valley consumer by one of the largest producing interests in that territory at $14, furnace. A second sale, for near-by deliveries, said to be nearly 1,000 tons, was closed at $14.10, valley furnace. A third sale of 500 tons, to an interest in Pittsburg territory, brought for spot delivery a price of $14, valley furnace. All of these were closed after the sale had been reported of 1,000 tons of prompt basic to the Colonial Steel Company, from a near-by furnace, at $14, delivered. The furnace credited with delivering this iron has a freight rate of 45 cents to the buyer's works, so that the iron netted the seller $13.55 at furnace. The larger valley interests, however, declined absolutely to meet this price in quotations for spot business.

Deliveries on contracts are proceeding again at the normal rate, and were it not for large stocks in wire, pipe, sheets, and some other lines of finished product piled up by the mills during the second quarter, operations would be on a solid footing. Shipments on contract have been larger than was anticipated for the last half of August, but there has not been enough new inquiry to test price thoroughly, and some finished lines may show a slight further drop in price levels before the market gets its gait for the Autumn.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The reported restriction of copper production, which is figured as 20,000,000 pounds monthly, while it may be responsible for the improvement in price of the metal, has affected the market for stocks to a limited extent, and the decline has apparently only been steadied.

Meanwhile activity in Exploration is unabated. South Lake has encountered what may prove to be the lake lode's underlay at a depth of 800 feet in No. 4 drill hole. The lode is wide and carries much mineral, but in the footwall portion only is it of commercial quantity.

The Mohawk Mine is at present producing about 6,000,000 pounds of copper per month from 91,000 tons of rock. Development work is in progress at five of the six shafts. Shaft No. 6 is in particularly good ground.

Franklin's Pewabic Shaft No. 8 has been shut down for the present, and attention is concentrated upon territory about Shaft No. 1, which at the thirtieth level is opening into copper ground of commercial value.

It is probable that a shaft will be sunk on the New Arcadian property, in view of the discovery of a lode on Section 17, between the Baltic and the Arcadian lodes. The showing thus far is excellent.

East Butte reports smelter shipments during July of 1,288,055 pounds of blister copper, an increase of 280,846 pounds as compared with June.

Utah Copper in July produced 8,677,851 pounds, or 216,972 pounds more than in June; and Nevada Consolidated 6,896,420 pounds, an increase over June of 709,597 pounds. British Columbia's output was 574,172 pounds, as against 417,040 pounds in June.

The surface acreage of Giroux is more than 1,000 acres.

New England Industrials.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
3..	Lancaster Mills	120¾
15..	Lancaster Mills	120 @120½
10..	Lancaster Mills, 50 p. c. paid	70
10..	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	55
2..	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	300
23..	Regal Shoe Co. pf.	98

JAPANESE ARMAMENT.

Progaganda Under Way In Favor of Increasing Both Army and Navy.

The press of Japan, it appears, has for some time been carrying on a propaganda in favor of an increased army and navy for that country. The fear lest China should be awakened to dispute Japan's control of Manchuria and Korea is held up as a reason for further strengthening the Japanese Army, and possible American agression is the argument being used in support of the demand for a larger navy. The London Economist, discussing this propaganda, sees in it a deliberate effort through semi-official or inspired articles to stir the country up to the point at which the suggested increases in armament can be put into effect.

In this conection the question is raised of the ability of Japan to carry any further burden of taxes for the support of army and navy. The ability of Japan to add to its taxes under existing conditions is doubted abroad, and it appears that the suggestion has been made that the balances to the credit of sinking funds be used for naval and military purposes. The increased Japanese tariff may or may not add to the revenues, it is argued, for the reason that if the tariff proves effective as a protective measure it may at the same time shut out much foreign merchandise.

Gates Oil Notes Sold.

The Texas Company, which operates the Southwestern oil properties owned by John W. Gates and his associates, has sold to a syndicate of banking houses $3,000,000 serial ten-year notes, secured by a first mortgage and bearing 6 per cent. interest. The purchasers are Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lehman Brothers, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., who have resold the entire $3,000,000 at par and interest.

The stock of the company was increased last week from $18,000,000 to $36,000,000 and a stock dividend of 50 per cent. was paid to stockholders out of accumulated surplus. At the same time $2,000,000 of new stock was sold. The proceeds of the note issue are to be used to build extensions of the pipe line system.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Commenting on general trade conditions, Dun's Review says:

Crop prospects are improving. Business confidence is strengthened as the harvests are being gathered, and the period of the midsummer inaction draws to a close. On the other hand, renewed political activity makes for that uncertainty that tends to retard enterprise. That there has been and still is contraction in a number of important lines cannot be denied. But the contraction consists mainly in the cutting off of transactions for the future. There still remains the great business of supplying current needs; and reports from leading trade centres indicate that this business is beginning to expand as the Fall season approaches and the harvests are assured.

Bradstreet's says:

House trade continues to expand at leading markets, food crop advices are more favorable, iron and steel trade reports display a better undertone, the movement of wheat is heavy, buyers' excursions are general, and collections show a little improvement. However, the general situation remains rather irregular, in that current trade reports the country over are not uniformly favorable.

Wholesale Commodity Prices.

Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices in the neighborhood of New York shows 23 advances and 40 declines for the week. The changes were:

Advances: Live beef and hogs, lard, butter, cheese and eggs, kip and calfskin hides, spelter and tin, raw sugar, dried beans and peas, coffee, cottonseed oil, jute, cocoa butter, codliver oil, glycerine, nutmegs.

Declines: Wheat, corn, oats, rye and hay, hemp, Spring patent flour, corn and lard oils, cloves and peppers, onions, potatoes and turnips, mess pork, cow's hides and buffs, glazed kid and belting butts, all boots and shoes, dried apricots, cantharides.

Print Cloth Market.

The print cloth market at Fall River, Mass., again showed a tendency to high prices last week. There was good demand, and something like 170,000 pieces were sold. The week-end prices, with comparisons, were:

	Aug. 27.	Aug. 20.	July 23.	Jan. 29.
28 in., 64x64s	3¾c	3 3-16c	3⅜c	4¼c
28 in., 64x60s	3 5-16c	3⅜c	3⅛c	4c
27 in., 64x60s	3⅛c	3⅛c	*3¼ †3⅜	3⅝c
27 in., 56x56s	*3 3-16 †3¼c	3 3-16c	*3 †3⅛	3½c
38½ in., 64x64s	5⅝c	5⅝c	*5 †5⅛	6c
39 in., 68x72c	*5¾ †6c	5¾c	5¾c	6½c

*Bid. †Asked. ‡Nominal.

The Week's Failures.

Dun's Review reports 192 commercial failures last week, against 215 the preceding week and 172 in the same week last year. Last week's decreases over the preceding week were in the West.

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MERCHANTS ATTACK EXPRESS COMPANIES

Local Association and Boston Chamber of Commerce Complain to Inter-State Board.

RATES TOO HIGH, THEY SAY

Alliances with the Railroads Also Make for Unjust Practices, and Profits Are Excessive.

The Merchants' Association of this city, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and 122 other commercial bodies scattered all over the country have filed the expected complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the express companies, charging extortionate rates, unjust and unreasonable practices, and extensive violations of the Inter-State Commerce act under which the express companies operate as common carriers. The complaint is filed by ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs and Benjamin L. Fairchild as counsel for the allied commercial bodies, and it is understood that it will receive early consideration.

The attorneys for the commercial organizations, following an investigation by a joint committee of the New York Merchants' Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, have collected a vast amount of material tending to support the charges of excessive rates and unjust practices. They made the general declaration that on account of these conditions and of the increasing need of the use of express service by merchants who previously were content to ship their goods by freight, a very heavy item of inequitable expense is placed on the mercantile business of the country, which amounts to actual loss on much of the business involved.

The complaint recites the reorganization of the Adams, the American, the United States, the National, the Southern, and the Wells Fargo Express Companies, and declares that either by agreement with the railroads over which they operate, or in many instances through the device of a common stock ownership, they have succeeded in eliminating competition from the express field, and so construct their system of express rates upon the first-class freight rates as a starting point that the former run from two and a half to four times the rates on first-class freight shipped in units of 100 pounds.

The complaint next attacks the contracts between the express companies and the railroads, which are constructed in virtually all cases on the basis of an equal division of the gross express receipts. This, it is charged, affords the railroads an excessive rate on the express matter they handle, because of the predominance of small parcels on which the express charges increase disproportionately to the weight.

The sole service performed by the railroads, the complaint points out, consists in the train haulage, the handling and terminal expenses being borne by the express company. The subdivision of the weight into small parcels does not increase the aggregate weight, and therefore the cost of the service furnished by the railroads and hence, according to the complaint, the charges paid the railroad should not increase as the size of the parcels is diminished.

The fact, however, is, according to the complaint, that a progressively increasing rate is exacted by the express companies as the size of parcels decreases, of which the railroads get 50 per cent. under the system of dividing the gross receipts of the express corporations already referred to. Hence it happens that on a large part, and, indeed, on the majority of the express shipments, the railroads receive for moving 100 pounds in small parcels all the way from ten to thirty-seven times the rate for moving the same weight of first-class freight.

But notwithstanding these excessive returns to the railroad companies the complaint of the commercial organizations goes on to show how the amount of the express rate retained by the express companies themselves is all out of proportion to the service rendered and to the capital invsted.

"The disproportion," declares the complaint, "is so enormous as to seem incredible except for the undisputed evidence. The inventories of assets filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the express companies represent for the most part the accumulations from the extortionate charges exacted from the public, and these petitioners, while not claiming that the amount of original capital actually invested in the express business is controlling to the exclusion of all other elements entering into the service performed, nevertheless urge and charge that the enormous accumulations and enormous dividends paid upon a small investment establish the extent to which extortion had been practiced by the express companies."

For illustration, the complaint sets up the case of the Great Northern Express Company which was organized in 1892 with a capital of $100,000. The total cost of equipment, real estate, fixtures and all other property of this company up to June 30, 1909, amounted to only $72,288 from its organization, yet on this investment the company paid in the last ten years, $3,200,000 in dividends, declared $500,000 in dividends during the last fiscal year and in addition had a surplus accumulation of $1,488,881. "And your petitioners charge," continues the complaint, "that the investment of the express companies, other than the Great Northern Express Company is, approximately, no greater in proportion to the amount of business transacted than in the case herein cited of the Great Northern Express Company, and that the profits of some of the other express companies are as excessive as or more excessive than, therein stated of the Great Northern Express Company."

The complaint next attacks the terminal charges made by the express companies, showing that under the schedules in force, when a shipment is made by express over the lines of two or more companies, on which there are but two terminal costs, one at the point of origin and the other at the point of destination, the express companies impose two full terminal charges for each company involved. Thus if the transportation is over the lines of exactly two companies, each company gets two terminal charges for the performance of only one terminal service, and where the shipment is over the lines of three or more companies, the intermediate companies get two full terminal charges, although not called upon to furnish any terminal service whatever.

Moreover, by virtue of the combination and agreement among the express companies, it is the practice, according to the complaint, where traffic originates at a point common to two of them and is destined to a point exclusive to one of them, to turn it over to the longest route possible, so as to make the shippers pay a maximum charge, although in fact the shippers are paying an extortionate charge for the purpose of insuring the quick delivery of the materials. Routing directions of shippers are also ignored absolutely by the companies, it is declared, to the great loss to all who are obliged to patronize them.

The complaint next makes an analysis of the scheme the express companies follow in imposing their own terminal charges, which indicates that such charges are as clearly excessive as are the freight divisions with the railroads. The basis of this inequality is the custom of exacting rapidly increasing terminal charges as the distance of the shipment increases, regardless of the fact that the terminal service in the one case is the same as that rendered in the other. Although the cost of terminal service is no greater where the haul has been 3,000 miles than where the haul has been twenty-five miles, the express companies, according to the complaint, charge twenty-five times as much for terminal service on the 3,000-mile haul as on the twenty-five-mile haul.

Furthermore, the complaint recites that in all the cases before mentioned the express companies specifically limit their common law liability for loss or damage, whereas in cases where this liability remains unlimited or is limited to a specific amount, which is itself greater than the minimum, the companies charge an even higher rate.

The practice of issuing express money orders is attacked in the complaint on the ground that the companies, while thus doing a banking business, habitually keep insufficient amount of currency with their local agents in many places, and force the person receiving a money order to place it for collection with his own bank and pay the bank a collection charge in addition to the charge paid to the express company for issuing the order. Not infrequently, the complaint points out, the express companies get the transportation of the currency going to meet these orders when handled by the banks, and thus exact a further excessive charge.

Last of all, the complaint attacks the ownership of express companies, or stock in express companies, by the railroads and the interests largely controlling railroads. It declares that the express companies by means of these relationships are enabled to conceal many of their illegal and extortionate practices, and the allied commercial bodies ask that the commission examine the origin of all the contracts between the express companies and the railroads; also the ownership of express company stock by the railroads and by individuals managing the railroads.

The complaint declares that the allied organizations have received a multitude of individual complaints which they do not attempt to set forth in detail, and asks that the commission consider these complaints as filed with it along with the formal complaint submitted at this time.

THE SHANGHAI CRISIS.

Merchant Failed, Banks Suspended, and Rubber Boom Collapsed.

By a peculiar coincidence the crisis which lately occurred in Shanghai took place within twenty-four hours of the time when there in the New York market stocks were selling at their low prices of the year, and something akin to a stock market panic was threatened. It was on July 26 that the low prices were reached here, and on July 27 that the worst of their troubles visited the markets of Shanghai. On that day four native banks had suspended and a prominent local merchant had failed, and the situation was most serious when the Chinese Government guaranteed a loan in favor of the local native banks, and the worst of the financial stress was over.

In connection with these troubles in Shanghai it developed that the five and ten day orders accepted in that market in lieu of cash and regarded as good as cash were far from what they were considered to be because it was the repudiation of some of these orders by the banks which started the financial disturbance. Besides the mercantile unsettlement in Shanghai the stock market there was also seriously disturbed because of the collapse of the violent speculation which had been carried on in the shares of rubber companies. The rubber craze was as great, if not greater, in Shanghai than in London, and was shared in by the natives, as well as by foreigners. The banks at first lent freely on the rubber shares, but when the trouble came they could not get back the cash they had advanced on these new-made stocks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 27. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 2,197,696.

Range for Year 1909. High	Low	Range for Year 1910. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 27. Bid.	Ask	Net Change	Week's Sales	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 27. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 27, '10.
16⅛	12¾	15 Jan. 3.	7⅛ July 27.	8¼	9	— ⅝		**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	15	300
57½	38	54⅜ Jan. 5.	27 Aug. 5.	31½	32	— 1½		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	33	33	32	32	52½	300
96⅛	65	90¾ Jan. 3.	55⅛ July 13.	64½	64⅝	— 1½		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 30, '10.	½	Q	65½	65⅝	62⅝	64½	83¼	80,100
50	33½	49 Jan. 10.	35 July 26.	43¼	44	— 1½		American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....	..	..	44	44	42¾	43	48	400
49½	20¼	47¼ Jan. 10.	24 July 26.	36	36½	+ 1⅝		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	34⅝	36¼	32¾	36¼	45	5,600
..	..	90⅜ June 20.	85½ July 13.	85	87	— ⅛		Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry.	100	3,600,000	June 30, '10.	1¾	Q	86	86½	86	86½	..	200
..	..	125 June 15.	119 July 13.	124	125	— ⅛		Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry pf.	100	4,000,000	June 30, '10.	1¾	Q	125	125	124	124	123	200
15⅜	7½	13⅞ Jan. 3.	6⅞ June 30.	8	8¼	— ⅛		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8	2,900
86	71¼	81½ Jan. 6.	62 July 26.	68	69	— ¼		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	July 1, '10.	1¼	Q	68½	68½	67¾	68½	82½	2,100
76¼	44¼	72⅞ Jan. 3.	39¼ July 26.	48	49	— ¼		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '10.	½	Q	48	48¼	46⅞	48¼	68⅛	8,400
124⅝	107½	120 Mar. 9.	109 June 30.	110	112	— 2		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '10.	1¾	Q	110½	110½	110	110	..	630
79¼	42½	69¾ Mar. 9.	52⅛ July 26.	61	61⅝	— ¼		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '10.	2½	SA	61½	63	61	61¼	71⅛	8,700
107¼	98	106 Apr. 19.	101 Feb. 1.	101	103	— ¼		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '10.	3	SA	101¼	101¼	101	101	..	200
10	6¼	8⅛ Jan. 5.	4¼ July 26.	4⅞	5	— ¼		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	8½	100
51⅞	34	47⅞ Jan. 3.	20 July 26.	24½	25	— 2½		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	26	26¼	25	25	48¾	1,000
42¼	18⅞	20¼ Mar. 8.	16½ July 26.	19	20	— 3¼		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,043,100	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½	32⅞	500
47⅜	29	46⅞ Jan. 3.	25½ June 30.	30	33	— 1½		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	33	33	31½	31½	41¾	600
69¼	49	62½ Jan. 3.	29 July 26.	34	35	— ⅝		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	35¼	35½	33⅜	34⅞	58¾	2,200
11½	6	8 Feb. 18.	4¼ July 26.	5¼	6	— ..		American Malt Corp.	100	5,630,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5	5½	8	500
59	38	48 Mar. 21.	28½ June 30.	31	32	— 1		American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,683,700	May 3, '10.	2½	SA	32	32	31⅜	31⅜	52⅝	200
105¼	77¾	104 Jan. 3.	61⅜ July 26.	67¼	67⅜	— ¼		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '10.	1	Q	68½	68¾	66¼	68¼	99⅛	48,800
116⅜	101	112⅜ Jan. 3.	98¼ July 26.	103	104¼	+ 1¼		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '10.	1¾	Q	103⅜	104¼	103⅜	104¼	114⅜	300
66⅜	34⅞	66 Jan. 10.	38 July 26.	42½	45	— 1¼		American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	Aug. 15, '10.	1¼	Q	45	45½	43	43¾	57	1,200
136⅝	115⅜	127½ Feb. 28.	114¼ June 6.	118½	119¾	— 1⅝		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '10.	1⅝	Q	119	119	118¼	118¼	129⅜	1,100
131	118	124 Feb. 8.	115 June 6.	118	120	— 3		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '10.	1¾	Q	116	116	116	116	126¼	125
85	75	77 Feb. 5.	71¼ Aug. 24.	71	73	— ¼		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '10.	1¼	Q	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	..	100
145⅛	123	143¾ Feb. 24.	126⅜ July 26.	134	134½	— 1		Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	250,846,900	July 15, '10.	2	Q	134½	134⅞	133	134	139¼	2,500
104	90¼	90⅝ Mar. 14.	90¼ July 26.	92	93½	— ⅛		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	July 1, '10.	1½	Q	93⅝	93⅝	92¼	92¼	101	400
40¼	26	39½ Mar. 18.	25¾ July 5.	27	28	— 1½		American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	28¾	28¾	27⅞	28¼	39	600
107¾	93⅜	104 Mar. 7.	91¼ July 5.	95½	96¼	— 1½		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	July 15, '10.	1¾	Q	96¾	97	95	95⅜	105¼	800
54⅜	37⅜	54 Jan. 3.	33½ July 26.	39¾	40⅛	— ⅝		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	115,500,000	July 20, '10.	50c	Q	40	40	39½	39⅝	47⅝	3,300
125⅜	97⅞	124½ Jan. 3.	90⅜ July 26.	97½	98	— 2⅝		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	163,563,000	June 1, '10.	1½	SA	99⅞	100	99½	97⅝	116⅜	44,700
106⅜	100¼	104¼ Jan. 10.	97 July 1.	99⅝	100	— ¼		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '10.	2½	SA	100	100¼	99¾	99¾	104	900
143⅛	107½	137½ Jan. 5.	102⅛ July 26.	110	112	— 4¼		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	56,964,400	July 11, '10.	3	SA	111⅜	111⅞	108½	108½	133	1,000
122¼	103½	119⅛ Jan. 8.	102⅞ Aug. 22.	103¾	104	— ⅞		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,216,800	Mar. 1, '10.	3	SA	104⅞	104⅞	102⅞	104	115¾	15,925
96	91	94 Jan. 7.	88 Aug. 26.	87	88	— ..		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '10.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	93½	100
5½	2⅞	3½ Jan. 5.	2¼ June 27.	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛		Batopilas Mining.	20	8,929,920	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	4⅝	300
36¼	18⅜	34 Jan. 3.	21 June 30.	28	29	+ 1		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	26½	29	26½	29	32½	500
69½	47	65 Jan. 10.	49 Aug. 10.	58½	59	— ..		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	⅝	..	57	58¾	56½	58¾	63½	1,300
82¾	67	82⅝ May 21.	68½ Feb. 7.	74	74½	— 3½		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '10.	1¼	Q	76½	77	73	74	78⅝	20,380
164½	118	164½ Jan. 3.	125 July 26.	132½	134½	— 4½		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,997,000	July 1, '10.	1½	Q	132	132	131	132	147	600
37	23⅞	33 Jan. 4.	28 June 8.	29	30	— ..		Butterick Co.	100	14,586,900	June 1, '10.	¾	Q	29½	29½	29¼	29½	32½	200
189¾	165	198¼ May 25.	176⅜ Feb. 8.	180¾	190¼	— 1⅝		**Canadian Pacific.**	100	149,998,900	Apr. 1, '10.	$3½	SA	191⅞	191⅞	188	190	184¼	3,914
51¾	25½	48¾ Jan. 3.	25½ July 26.	33¼	33½	— 1½		Central Leather Co.	100	39,563,800	.....	..	..	35	35	32½	33¾	39⅝	10,600
111	99⅜	109¼ Mar. 8.	99¼ July 27.	104	105	— 1¼		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,252,500	July 1, '10.	1¾	Q	104⅞	104⅞	104	104	109	500
91¼	55¾	92 Jan. 3.	65 Aug. 2.	73	73¼	— 1		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,709,700	June 30, '10.	1¼	Q	74	74	71½	73	80	22,110
74⅝	57¾	66¾ Jan. 3.	24 July 12.	29½	35	+ 3		Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	30	30	30	30	65½	200
37⅝	31½	36⅞ Jan. 3.	19 July 26.	23	24	— ¼		Chicago Great Western.	100	42,457,100	.....	..	..	24	24	21¼	24	..	2,000
64⅜	58⅝	64¼ Jan. 10.	40 July 26.	46¼	46½	+ 1		Chicago Great Western pf.	100	39,741,800	.....	..	..	45½	46	45½	46	46	1,000
165⅞	141	158⅜ Jan. 3.	113¾ June 30.	119½	119¾	— 3¾		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '10.	3½	SA	122½	122¼	118½	119⅝	155	22,223
181	158¼	172¼ Jan. 3.	143½ July 26.	145	146½	— 1¼		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '10.	3½	SA	146	146	145¾	145¾	175	200
198½	173⅛	182½ Jan. 3.	137¼ July 26.	143	145	— ¼		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	July 1, '10.	3½	SA	144¼	144¼	143	144	192	1,840
83¼	68	92¼ Mar. 18.	70 July 25.	70	73	— 2		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Mar. 1, '10.	2	SA	74	74	73	73	73	300
53	29	50 Jan. 3.	22½ July 27.	27	71	73	— 2¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	31¼	31¼	28¾	29	43¾	2,800
86	76¼	83 Mar. 4.	70 July 26.	73	74	— 2⅝		Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '10.	2	SA	72	72	72	72	81	100
91½	21⅜	92½ Jan. 4.	3⅝ Aug. 25.	4	5⅜	— ..		Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,930,800	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	5	5	3⅝	3⅞	70⅜	700
143⅞	120¼	128 Mar. 9.	105¼ July 26.	110⅝	110⅞	— 3		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,000	June 15, '10.	1	Q	129	130½	127⅜	129½	145¼	12,550
174⅜	154	162 Mar. 14.	149 Apr. 28.	150¾	..	— ..		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....	..	..	13⅞	14	13⅜	14	23	1,500
..	..	151 Mar. 11.	143 June 10.	..	..	— ¼		Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	6,295,000	July 1, '10.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	..	100
55⅝	42¼	50 Jan. 5.	38½ Aug. 2.	40¼	40½	— ¼		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,502,600	June 20, '10.	2¼	Q	161½	161½	160¼	160¾	190½	810
102	84¼	108⅝ Mar. 21.	88½ July 26.	96⅛	97¼	— ⅛		New York, Ontario & Western.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31	29	29⅝	46½	3,130
92½	85⅜	91¼ Mar. 16.	88 Feb. 2.	87	90	+ 1		Norfolk & Western.	100	40,772,400	July 15, '10.	2½	SA	70⅛	70⅜	69	70¼	85¼	1,365
87½	72	84 Jan. 3.	63 July 6.	67¼	69	— 1⅝		Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	.....	..	..	85	85	83	83	..	60
159½	133¼	145⅝ Jan. 3.	111½ Aug. 3.	113¼	113½	— 3⅝		Northern Pacific.	100	247,995,200	Aug. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	68	68⅛	67½	68⅛	83½	28,900
48½	29⅛	43¼ Jan. 4.	22⅞ July 26.	26	26½	— ¼		**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	27	27	20¼	26⅝	31	500
64½	45¼	46¾ Jan. 4.	30 July 26.	..	..	— 3⅝		Pacific Telephone & Telegraph.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	..	150
151¼	126⅛	138½ Mar. 9.	122½ July 26.	127⅞	128	— 1½		Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	412,491,050	May 31, '10.	1¼	Q	129¼	129¼	126⅞	128	138⅝	26,320
120	101¼	116⅜ Jan. 3.	103 July 26.	106	106¼	— ..		People's Gas, Chicago.	100	35,000,000	Aug. 25, '10.	1½	Q	105½	106¼	105½	106	115⅝	1,050
103¼	90¼	106⅝ Jan. 8.	84 July 26.	87	90	— 1		Philadelphia Co.	50	36,000,000	Aug. 1, '10.	1½	Q	87	87	87	87	..	100
99⅞	86½	104⅝ Mar. 22.	89 July 26.	92	94	— 2½		Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,675,800	July 25, '10.	1¼	Q	94⅜	94⅜	93¼	93½	92¼	325
29⅝	10	27¾ Jan. 5.	13 July 26.	17	17½	— ⅝		Pittsburg Coal Co., N. J.	100	28,104,600	.....	..	..	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	21½	200
87½	40	85 Jan. 3.	60¼ July 26.	62	70	— 1½		Pittsburg Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	July 25, '10.	1¼	Q	65	66½	65	65	60	700
56	30½	51⅞ Jan. 3.	25 July 26.	33½	34½	— 1⅝		Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	35¼	35¼	34	34	49	1,500
111⅜	96	107½ Jan. 5.	90 July 27.	93½	95½	— ½		Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Aug. 24, '10.	1¾	Q	95	95	95	95	102¾	180
54½	32½	51⅞ Jan. 3.	28 July 26.	31½	33	— ..		**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08.	1	..	32	32	32	32	48	100
173⅜	118	172¼ Feb. 18.	130⅜ July 26.	140¾	140⅞	— 4		Reading	50	70,000,000	Aug. 1, '10.	1	SA	144⅜	144½	138¼	140⅞	157¼	551,200
96	89	93½ Feb. 17.	85 Aug. 24.	86	88	+ 1		Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '10.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	94	100
117½	90	110¼ Jan. 3.	87 July 26.	91	93	— 1½		Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '10.	2	SA	92¼	92½	92	92	98	300
40½	16⅝	45⅞ Jan. 3.	27 June 4.	30	30⅜	— 2¼		Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	.....	..	..	31⅞	31⅞	29½	30	36⅞	2,750
110¼	67½	104¼ Jan. 3.	82⅜ July 26.	91	92½	— 1½		Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	July 1, '10.	1¾	Q	94	94	94	94	104	100
81	20⅞	57¼ Jan. 3.	22⅞ July 26.	30⅛	30¼	— 2½		Rock Island Co.	100	90,742,100	.....	..	..	32⅜	32½	29	30¼	38	46,100
94¾	57⅝	92½ Apr. 9.	54 July 27.	66	67	— 3		Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,845,100	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	68⅞	68⅞	66	66	75	800
60¼	49¾	55 Jan. 14.	45 July 27.	..	..	— ..		**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.**	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	48	48	48	48	..	100
69¾	36	60 Jan. 5.	34½ Aug. 2.	39⅝	40	— 1¾		St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	40½	40½	39½	39½	54⅞	1,100
82⅝	47½	77½ Jan. 3.	51½ July 26.	56	58	— ⅝		St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,833,700	July 15, '10.	2½	SA	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	64¾	110
94⅝	68	86½ Jan. 3.	48½ July 30.	55	60	— 4		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	June 1, '10

¶ Our Certificates of Deposit are payable on demand or at fixed dates.

¶ They draw interest from day of issue to day of payment.

¶ They are particularly desirable where funds are to be used at a stated time and in one sum.

Full information regarding them on request.

LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
TEMPLE BAR, 44 COURT ST
BROOKLYN

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY

Temporary Offices
113 BROADWAY

WALL STREET
CORNER NASSAU

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY.
Allows interest on deposits. Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus 18,000,000

Capital, $3,000,000. Surplus, $4,500,000
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 12, 1910.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on September 12, 1910, and will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1910.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., August 11, 1910.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1st, 1910, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence & Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1st, 1910, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, July 12, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the outstanding capital stock, payable September 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 19, 1910; transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. August 20, 1910, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. September 2, 1910.

J. W. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1910.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a dividend of 2 per cent. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on September 10, 1910, to the stockholders of record at the close of business August 24, 1910. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer. W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Coupons due September 1st, 1910, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company.

No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
F. M. SOUTHER, Assistant Treasurer.
August 27, 1910.

Chicago Great Western Railroad Co. First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due September 1, 1910, from the First Mortgage 50-year 4% Gold Bonds of this company, will be paid upon presentation on and after September 1, 1910, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York. J. F. COYKENDALL, Treasurer.
Chicago, Ills., August 18, 1910.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MEETING OF THE holders of the 50-Year Consolidated First and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Co., under its mortgage to the Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Scranton, dated September 1, 1903, is called, to be held at the office of said Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Co. in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of September, 1910, at 3:15 P. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage the coal mining rights and privileges in a certain parcel of land in Washington Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, containing 160 acres, more or less, together with a right of way for railroad siding over certain lands in said Township.

Dated New York, August 24, 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY,
By T. H. WATKINS, Receiver.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

John P. Ramsey & H. M. Merriam, Receivers.

The Coupons due September 1st, 1910, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at The Liberty National Bank, 139 Broadway, New York.

F. J. WILSON, Treasurer for Receivers.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 309, Custom House, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 27, 1910.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Rockhall, Queenstown, Claiborne, Cambridge, and Crisfield Harbors, and Susquehanna, Elk, Chester, Warwick, Choptank, and Manokin Rivers, Lower Thoroughfare, at or near Wenona, Deal Island, and Tyaskin Creek, Md.; Nanticoke River, Del. and Md., and Broad Creek River, Del., will be received at this office until one o'clock P. M. Sept. 29, 1910, and then publicly opened. Information on application. THOS. L. CASEY, Col., Engrs.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., August 25, 1910.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before October 31, 1910, will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M., September 1, 1910. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened September 6, 1910," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. S., U. S. Army.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,250,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99½
Am.Cit. R. & L.	10,761,165	1¾	S	July 1, 10	59	60
Do preferred	6,306,177	1½	Q	July 1, 10	93	..
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do 6% cum.pf	2,735,000	1½	Q	July 1, 10	78½	82
Ariz. Power ...	3,000,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do preferred	825,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,762,000	3	S	M. & N.	85	..
Atl. Av. 5s, '31	2,241,000	2	S	A. & O.	98	102
Atl. Coast L. 5s	V	V	V	V	93	95
Atl. Shore L. 4s	V	V	V	V	10	18
Augusta R&ES's	1,000,000	V	V	V	99	..
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	July 9, 10	45	50
Do preferred	3,100,000	1½	Q	July 9, 10	85	90
Do 5s, '41....	V	V	V	V	..	101
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	815,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
Do 6s.....	1,460,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	100
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	V	S	V	19	25
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	60
B'way&7th Av.	2,100,000	V	V	V	120	160
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	V	V	V	97	100
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s,'24	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	105
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933..	250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	102
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 10	152	160
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	V	V	V	100	103
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Buff. & L. E. Tract. 5s, '36.	5,005,000	V	V	V	79	82
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	99
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Capitol Tract'n (Wash.)	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 10	127	130
Cen. Crosstown	600,000	V	S	V	90	140
Do 1st 6s.1922	250,000	V	S	V	80	95
Charleston Con. R., G. & E.($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	29	..
Do con 5s, '99	1,713,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1925.....	780,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Chattan'ga Rys	2,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 10	70	75
Do 1st 5s, '56	2,165,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	95
Cit'z L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cleveland, El. & W. 5s.....	1,073,000	3½	S	M. & S.	97¾	99½
Clev. Ry. 5s, '12	3,151,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¾	99¼
Clev. S.W. & Col. C.E.& W.1st 5s	1,073,000	V	V	V	71	75
Columbia G.&E.	50,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st 5s, '27	14,980,500	2½	S	J. & J.	55	70
Col'bia (Ga.)El.5s	V	V	V	V	..	92
Colum's New'k & Z. 1st 5s...	1,260,000	5½	A	M. & S.	95	96½
Com. Power 5s.	2,731,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
Conn. R. & L 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	100¾	101½
Do unstamp.	1,809,378	2½	S	Jan., 1908	20	40
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July 1, 10	60	..
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Feb 28,10	60	..
Coney Isl. & B.	2,983,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	83
Do 1st con 4s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Con. Gas.E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	9,831,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	79
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 10	71½	72½
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103
Dallas E. C. 1st col. tr. 5s, '22	3,658,000	2	S	May, 1910	..	95
Detroit Ed'n 5s	8,914,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Do 5%sc.,1914	1,100,000	2½	S	F. & A.	40	47
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
E. Penn. Rys.5s	V	V	V	V	..	84
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,546,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96½
Ed'n El.(L.Ang.) pf. stock.....	V	V	V	V	80	80½
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	V	V	V	280	300
Elmira Water, L. & RR.1st 5s	1,661,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
El Paso El. 5s.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Erie El. Mot. 1st ref. s. f.5s, '41	V	2½	S	A. & O.	..	†102½
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	4½	..	May 6, 09	280	..
42d St., M. & St. N.Av.1st 6s, '10	1,200,000	V	V	V	99	101
Do inc.6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Grd. Rap.-Mus. Pow. 5s.....	2,225,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	700,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Houston L.&P. 1st 5s, 1942...	741,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Hud. Tunnels: H. & M. Ry....	40,000,000	V	V	.....	15	18
Do 4½s, '56...	V	V	V	V	70	75
Hud. Cos. pf...	16,000,000	V	V	V	50	60
NY & NJ 5s,'32	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101½
Ind. Un. Tr.5s,'33	1,250,000	V	V	V	70	77
Int. Ry. of Buf. Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103½
Do deb. 6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	102	104
L.&O.Div 1st5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B.&L.Div 1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	99
B&NFD 1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. Trac. 4s,'49	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	63¾	..
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	72¼	73
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,635,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do preferred	9,522,100	1¼	Q	Sep. 1, 10	67	68½
Do 1st r. 5s	9,220,000	2½	S	May 15,10	94½	95¼
Do 6% notes.	4,125,000	3	S	Mar, 1910	97¾	98¼
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	Mar, 1910	84	85½
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s, 1937.	2,500,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 10	98	101
Knox. R. & L.5s	1,332,000	V	V	V	91	94
Knoxv. Trac.5s	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Lit. Rock Ry. & El 1st 5s, '33.	1,981,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
Los.A. G. & E.5s	1,100,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Memph. St.R.5s	7,394,000	2½	S	May, 1910	..	98½
Met.Elec.(Reading) 1st 5s, '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	†95
Mich. Un.Rys.5s	1,900,000	V	V	V	85	..
Mil. L., H. & T. 1st 5s of '29..	5,000,000	2½	S	May, 1910	102	103½
Minn. Gen. E. 1st con. 5s, '53	5,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	4,208,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	102½
Mobile Elec. 5s.	1,350,000	V	V	V	85	86½
Do stock 5s	V	V	V	V	25	..
Nash. R. & El.5s	4,054,000	V	V	V	101	103
Nashv. R. & L.	4,000,000	¾	Q	July 1, 10	52	56
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 10	80	82½
Do ref. 5s, '58	1,785,000	2½	S	July, 1910	94	95½
Nassau L. & P. 1st 5s, '27.....	619,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	†103½
N.Y. & Q. Elec. Lt. & P.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do preferred	1,250,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 10	77	80
Do 1st 5s....	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
N. Y. State Rys.	19,952,000	..	..	.....	84	90
Do preferred	3,162,000	1¼	Q	V	91	93
Ninth Avenue..	V	V	Q	V	160	..
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912..	2,461,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98⅞	99¼
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s...	100,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	103

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	May, 1910	73	76
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,533,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,616,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Pacific Lt. & P. (Los. Ang.)1st 5s, '42.....	8,827,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	†100
Peoria Ry. 1st ref. 5s, '21, '26	.....	2½	S	F. & A.	..	†98
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	7,374,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Port. Gen. El.5s	6,926,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. Ser. Corp..	25,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30, 10	110	111½
Do certs....	19,871,735	2½	S	May 1, 10	99½	100
Rochester Ry.. ††Do c. 5s, '30	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 10	..	101
RochG.& Elst5s	2,000,000	V	V	V	100	..
Roch. Ry.& L.5s	8,575,000	2½	..	J. & J.	98	100
Roch.,Syr.& E.5s	4,828,000	2½	S	May 1, 10	86½	88
Rockld. L.& P.5s	530,000	2½	S	May 2, 10	97	99
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,700,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
St. Jos.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	May, 1910	98¾	99½
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
San Diego Con. G. & E.....	700,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 10	83	..
Do preferred.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 10	94	100
Do 1st 5s, '39	1,825,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
San Joaquin Lt. & P. 1st 5s,'45	2,695,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	†99½
Savan. El. Co. 1st con. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	80
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scranton El. 5s	2,271,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	99½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	4,500,000	V	V	V	55	..
Do pf., ($50)..	1,500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1910	102½	125½
Do con. 5s,'32	900,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seabeach 1st 4s	650,000	2	S	Au. 31, 09	75	85
Seattle Elec...	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 10	105	..
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 10	100	101
Do 1st 5s, '30	4,665,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	103
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,286,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25.....	1,982,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 10	98	100
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 09	5	15
Do 1st con. 5s	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 09	48	55
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1908	95	100
Sioux City Serv. Co 1st ref. 5s, '28	V	2½	S	J. & J.	..	†97
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	V	115	..
S. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	V	60	85
So.Cal.Ed's'n 5s	6,700,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
So. Ferry 1st 5s	850,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 10	85	93
South'n Pow. 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s	3,941,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	103	105
Syrac. Rap. Tr.	2,750,000	V	V	V	65	72
Do preferred	1,250,000	V	V	V	90	104
Do gen. 5s...	V	V	V	V	100	103
Syrac. Ltg.5s,'51	V	V	V	V	98	99
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,500,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	82½
Tampa Elec. 5s	591,500	2½	S	J. & D.	94	..
34th St.Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,'99	1,000,000	2½	S	V	75	80
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996...	1,500,000	2½	S	V	25	40
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	V	200	250
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	22½	23½
Union Ry. 5s...	2,826,000	1½	Q	July 1, 10	90	91
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s...	2,000,000	2	S	V	100	102
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	4,375,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	88	90
Wash., Balt. & An. 5s.	2,410,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 10	95	98
Wash. R. & L.	1,500,000	1	S	July 1, 10	57½	62½
Do preferred	6,500,000	1	..	Jun 1, 10	31	32½
Do gen.5s,'51	8,500,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 10	84	87
W'chest. El. 5s	V	V	V	V	83	84
West'n Power.. Do 6% cum.pf	500,000	2½	S	V	65	75
West. Unit. G.& E.1st ref.5s,'50	12,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
West. Penn.Rys. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,220,000	..	..	.....	47	49
Yonkers Ry. 5s	2,405,500	2½	S	F. & A.	..	†98
	8,671,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	†100
	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	72½	85

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Brake S. & F. 5s, 1952....	$832,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 10	97	99
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 20,10	216	223
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 10	99	102
Am. Malt. 6s...	8,121,000	3	S	May, 1909	99	101
Am. Screw.....	3,250,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 10	..	158
Am. Typefound.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 10	46	47
Do preferred.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 10	92	96
Am. Un. Telph.(H'sb'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	25	32
Am. Writ. Pap	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 10	25½	26½
Do 1st 5s, '19	17,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
At. Port. Cem.6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	99	..
Babcock & Wilcox, stk.....	15,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 10	99	103
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Bliss & Co.($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	July 1, 10	125	140
Do pf., ($50).	1,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 10	120	130
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s of '54.	887,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	80
Do 5s of '36..	780,000	2½	S	J. & D.	48	55
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,10	111	113
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 10	112	115
Case Th. Mach. 1st 5s.....	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 10	124	127
Cen. Coal&Coke	5,125,000	1½	Q	Jul 25, 10	78¼	79½
Do preferred.	1,875,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 10	79	80
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	1½	S	V	..	5
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 09	..	80
Cent. Fdy. pf..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	¾	2
Cent. Fdy. 6s..	3,883,000	3	S	V	..	85
Cen. Un. Telph.	5,450,927	1	Q	Apr., 1898	40	..
Do 1st 6s....	2,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	102½	..
Do 5s of '19.	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Chesebrgh Mfg.	500,000	10	Q	Jun 15, 10	740	800
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,485,800	..	Q	Apr 25, 10	36	38
Con.Coal 4½s,'34	5,141,000	2¼	S	May, 1910	91¾	92¼
Con. Rub. Tire. Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do deb. 4s....	1,149,500	1½	Q	Dec., 1909	20	25
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	2,850,000	3	A	J. & J.	38	42
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31.....	8,595,200	..	..	.....	8	10
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	2,292,300	V	V	V	35	45
Cumb. T. & T..	4,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Cuyah'a Tel. 5s	19,680,150	2	Q	July 1, 10	140	..
Du P. de N.Pow.	3,500,000	V	V	V	83	85
Empire St. & L. Do preferred	1,254,770	..	..	.....	8	15
Fair. Coal 5s,'31	2,500,000	..	..	.....	50	64
Federal Sugar.. Do preferred	5,283,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	6,677,200	..	..	.....	..	45
Hav. Tobacco..	3,322,800	1½	Q	Aug 1, 10	90	100
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	65
	30,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Hav. Tob. pf..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Hud. Nav.5s,'23	V	V	V	V	90	95
Int. Ed. Pub.Co.	3,525,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 10	74	80
Int. Nickel.....	8,822,662	c1½	Q	Sep. 1, 10	132	138
Int. Nickel pf..	8,912,626	1½	Q	Aug 1, 10	88	94
Internat. Salt..	18,231,390	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	4	7
Do 1st 5s....	3,990,900	2½	S	Apr. 1, 10	47½	49½
Internat. Txtbk	6,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 10	135½	138
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '52	2,000,000	V	V	V	..	65
Kan.C.Home Tel	3,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 10	100	103½
Do 5s, '23....	2,978,700	2½	S	July, 1910	..	89
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25....	1,199,500	2½	S	July, 1910	84	84
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,143,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 10	97	99
Kinloch Tel. (St. Louis) 6s, '28.	2,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	103	104
Lan. Monotype.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 10	80	83
M'Arthur Bros. Co. 7% cum.pf.	3,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 10	98	100
Mergenthaler...	12,786,700	2½	Q	Jun 30, 10	210	215
Mo. & Kan. Tel.	13,627,700	1½	Q	Nov 5, 06	45	49
N. Falls Hyd. & Mfg. 5s of '17	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¾	100½
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100
Do gen. & ref 6s, '32.....	9,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
Do stock....	4,197,500	2	Q	Jul 25, 10	117½	118½
O'gara Coal 5s.	2,833,000	2½	S	V	74	78
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,355,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
Otis Elevator...	6,375,300	1½	S	Apr 15, 10	45	50
Do preferred.	6,310,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 10	90	91
Paint Cr.Colls.5s	2,913,000	2½	S	J. & J.	60	66
Penn. Coal & C. 5s, '53.....	5,854,500	2½	S	Mar. 1, 08	7	12
Poc. Con. Col. Inc. 5s of '57.	3,237,300	2½	S	J. & J.	82	85
Proc. & Gamble	10,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15,10	360	380
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 10	180	190
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 10	180	200
Do 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 10	102	104
Safety Car Heat & Lighting..	9,862,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 10	126¼	127
Schwarzschild & S. deb.6s,'16	5,262,000	3	S	July, 1910	98½	100
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	10s	Q	Apr. 1, 10	275	282
Std. Cord. 1st 5s	2,805,373	2½	S	Oct., 1907	17	20
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Jun 30, 10	25	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 10	104	..
Stand. Milling.. Do preferred.	4,600,000	..	..	.....	12	16
Do 1st 5s....	6,900,000	1½	S	Apr 15, 10	40	45
Standard Oil...	3,174,900	2½	S	May 1, 10	80	85
Studeb'kr Bros. 1st mtg. 5s....	100,000,000	$9	Q	Jun 15, 10	600	605
Temple Iron 4s.	2,700,000	2½	S	J. & J.

N. Y. A. C. INDIANS' ANNUAL POW WOW

Real Redmen Take Part in Function on Huckleberry Island.

"A Flub Dub Pow Wow." This combination of words conveys little meaning ordinarily, and hardly stands for all the rites, rivals, and secret doings of these duly initiated into the band of Indians inhabiting Huckleberry Island, that mysterious bit of woodland lying in the Sound off New Rochelle.

Some who spend their holidays on or around Glen Island have at times sought to satisfy their curiosity as they watched fleet yachts and launches scoot up to the Huckleberry Island landing, quickly depositing loads of queerly clad humans, who as hastily disappeared into the depths of the thick groves, and then sped back toward Travers Island or New Rochelle. These aforesaid curious ones have also made a landing and started inland, but with nearly every step terrifying signs tacked on the trees warned them away, with such admonitions as "If thou art not an Indian beware!" "Trespass not or you'll be sorry!" With these and oftentimes terribly sounding whoops and war cries, few but the chosen band have had the courage to advance far into the vales of Huckleberry Island.

It is with this strange island that a "Flub Dub Pow Wow" is associated. To the initiated who stand in no fear of it—and the initiated in civilized life are but members of the club known as "Indans," which is an organization within the New York Athletic Club—the island is considered as a happy hunting ground, and a "Flub Dub Pow Wow" an annual festival.

Analyzing the name, the Flub Dubs represent the rocking chair fleet of the Larchmont Yacht Club, who in this annual event join the Indians from the New York Athletic Club in their pow wow, which even under the cloak of an Indian name is easily taken to mean a good time.

Yesterday was the day for the 1910 pow wow, and neither wind nor rain had the slightest effect in decreasing the ardor of the participants.

The chief event of the pow wow and the one next in importance to the clambake, which came afterward, was an open-air costume performance of a playlet entitled "St. Tammany the First," a historical allegory by Clay M. Greene, "conveyed by hypnotical suggestions from Joseph W. Herbert."

The scene of this play is laid in the Indian Happy Hunting Grounds, "where a political convocation is called between the old Tammany and the new, the object being to show that in the advancement of civilization the contrast must be very great." Needless to say, the points of difference were not very numerous.

The presentation of this little allegory was elaborate and well carried out, it being, in the opinion of old members, the best show that the "Indians" have presented in years.

The old "Tammany the First" politicians, including the old chief himself, were rigged out in full Indian costume. There were warriors, medicine men, and squaws. The present day politicians, "the New Tammany" crowd that sailed over "the Great Water to the Hunting Grounds for the convocation," were all in frock coats and beavers, with the exception of the three leading characters. These "Sachems of Tammany from the Land of Manhattan" were dressed to resemble three prominent politicians, "Charles L., Political Descendant of Tammany L.; Timothy, Political Descendant of Apentah, the medicine man, and William the Conqueror, Mayor of New York."

The policeman "Graftington," who stays close to William the Conqueror throughout the play, deserves special mention, his interpretation of his part greatly adding to the fun. Both he and the Mayor decide that in the Happy Hurting Ground the lid is off most of the time, or else there never was one, but the Mayor does not interfere, telling Graftington when he wishes to make an arrest because of the terrible things he once done at this convocation to "never mind, after this I will tell you what to see."

The play opens on the rocks, Tammany L's band waiting for the flotilla of the new régime to arrive. They come in motor boats, however, after which the welcoming chief invites them to the council fire, where he promises to show the visitors that they of old times are "dead ones only in name."

When the old and the new, after traversing woodland paths, reach the circle it is found that thrones are prepared only for Tammany L., Charles, and Tim. William objects to this. "Haven't you prepared a throne for me?" he asks.

Tammany—Well, no. Though most everybody has declared for you, you haven't declared yourself as yet, and so you're kind of sitting on the outer edge of the inner circle—see? Is that right, Charlie?

It seems right to them. Timothy declaring that he and Charlie are about "the only ones who don't know where Bill's at yet." Whereupon William says: "Never mind. This will do." (Sits at Tammany's feet.)

At the close of the performance real Indians from the Glen Island camp, where "Hiawatha" is being presented, gave some interesting dances. The "genuines" seemed at a loss to know how to act with their made-up friends of the New York Athletic Club. They finally smoked the pipe of peace together, however, after which they returned to Glen Island, and the Huckleberry Indians went for a swim in the Sound.

The cast of characters in the play follows:

St. Tammany I., chief of the Delawares.....
Tom Wise
Apentah, medicine man.....Harry Leighton
Bolas and Pongo, young Delaware bucks.....
Howard Gould and Regan Houston
Konyah and Noviah, young Delaware squaws.....
John Slavin and George Le Guere
Lemac, an educated Indian.....Frank Belcher
Charles I., political descendant of Tammany I.....Harry Weaver
Timothy, political descendant of Apentah.....
Robert Fischer
William the Conqueror, Mayor of New York.....Sam Reed
The Ghost of Mooney, founder of Tammany.....Wallace Worsley
The Ghost of Tweed.....Fred Watson
Hupfelschaefer, representing the beer trade.....
Sam Edwards
Yiddisheimer, representing any profitable trade.....Frank Hardy
Graftington, one of the finest.Arthur Maitland
Miss Muffett.....George Stewart Christie
Mrs. Tuffet.....George W. Leslie

Staged by Francis D. McGinn.

Motor Boat Race on the Hackensack.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The speed motor boat race, postponed from yesterday in the first annual regatta of the newly formed Hackensack River Boating Association, was run off this afternoon over the Secaucus-Little Ferry course. All the entries were from the Hackensack Boat Club, and the champion Veloce, 40 horse power, owned by Charles Vermorel of Hackensack, was easily returned the winner, covering the eighteen miles in 56 minutes 23 seconds. The Blitz, owned by Gus Matthews, a home-made boat with 35 horse power, was second, covering the distance in 1 hour 44 seconds.

For Other Sporting News See Pages 5 and 8.

MINEOLA HORSE SHOW.

Prize lists are out for the ninth annual horse show in connection with the fair of the Agricultural Society of Queens and Nassau Counties on the Mineola grounds Sept. 22, 23, and 24. There will be fifty-four classes judged, which range from breeding classes for stallions, mares, and young stock shown to halter, to roadster, heavy harness, saddle horse, and hunter classes. The judges will be:

Trotters and Breeding Classes—D. L. Van Nostrand, Flushing; Harry S. Schultz, Glen Cove; Charles H. Hurkamp, Fredericksburg, Va.

Heavy Harness and Ponies in Harness—Charles A. Bardoline, New York.

Hunters, Saddle Horses, and Ponies Under Saddle—R. Lawrence Smith, Smithtown; James K. Maddux, Warrenton, Va., and Mr. Hurkamp.

There are eight classes for hunters, inclusive of the Fox Hunters' Cup, with a second prize of $25 for the handiest and best-broken hunter, to be shown over and in and out posts and rails, performances and manners only to count. A marginal note by the managers, which may veil a subtle hint to certain procrastinators, reads: "The object of this class is to show the manners and handiness of a well-broken hunter. Each competitor to ride his own horse in any manner he may choose. The judges to have the power to stop any one who takes an unreasonable length of time.

Horse entries close on Sept. 10 with Charles W. Smith, Assistant Secretary, 32 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

The trend of values during the last week in wheat has been a rather irregular one. At the beginning there seemed to be considerable pressure, owing to the falling off in foreign inquiry for our wheat and to the rapidity at which stocks were increasing at all points. Foreigners were displaying considerable less nervousness over the question of supplies, and sentiment seemed to lean toward the bear side. The large exports from foreign ports tended to confirm previous assertions that crop shortage is not world-wide and that the prospects of the French out-turn and other countries will be largely offset by the large reserves accumulated as a result of the bountiful harvests of last year and good yields of some of this year's crops.

Estimates regarding the Canadian wheat crop were also more encouraging, and it is generally admitted that the out-turn there will amount to over 600,000,000 bushels. This is a decided improvement as compared with the earlier estimates, as at the time of "calamity talk" only 610,000,000 or 650,000,000 was thought possible for the same out-turn. Threshing returns from the Northwest are exceeding expectation, and although there are some poor reports coming to hand, these are only natural and are to be expected as a result of past conditions, whereas the good ones are the surprising ones.

The decline in values during the early week, although not large, was sufficient to stimulate a good flour demand. Business at the Northwest was in large volume, with a good tone shown to the Southwestern markets, and a fair export business was put through. Mills continued fair buyers throughout the week, and although Northwestern receipts were comparatively heavy there was no particular pressure noticeable at the terminal markets. Winter wheat receipts in the meanwhile have shown a falling off, and it is the general opinion that the heaviest part of the crop movement has already been seen. It is known that banks have forced farmers to market their crops and thereby reduce obligations, but lat. r advices indicate that this situation has been materially remedied. The Modern Miller Report confirmed the fact that movement was becoming smaller, and the statement that farmers were holding their high quality wheat for better prices received a good deal of attention.

The outside interest in wheat is extremely small and operations from day to day have been largely professional. A feature of this trading has been he enormous switching operations conducted by leading speculative interests. Private advices received were to the effect that a prominent Albany operator had sold nearly 1,000,000 bushels of long September wheat and switched the like a number into December. This, of course, naturally inferred a belief toward higher values. On the other hand, reports stated that a large Eastern milling concern that had taken in a fair line of July wheat in expectations of an active cash demand, was selling this out on the September option, which, of course, could not be construed any other way but bearish.

Toward the close of the week a better undertone was noticed in the market. There were reports received stating that crops in Northern Argentina were not progressing favorably as a result of drought, and advices regarding the quality of the Russian crop were just contradictory enough to create nervousness. The French and cash demand, which had been quiet earlier in the week, again became a factor. It was generally thought that price movements during the week had resulted in a widening in difference between foreign export bids and our prices, but on offers sent abroad late Friday night business was put through. Although the amount of wheat taken was small it was stated that more could have been worked, as there were satisfactory bids in the market, but the facilities for shipping the same were poor.

There is no doubt about the fact that but for the large carrying charges existing the bull side would be extremely more popular. At present elevator interests are able to purchase cash wheat or even September and sell the later options at current premiums, which is a very profitable operation for them.

The corn market, notwithstanding the fact that news developments were bearish, continues to exhibit a certain degree of strength which is surprising. Farmers have shown a disposition to depart with their old corn at present prices, and their sales the past week have been in liberal volume. This would indicate that they were satisfied with the prospects of the new crop, and also with the prices that they are receiving. Private dispatches from different points in the corn belt are generally bearish, indicating favorable development of the plant, but all of these reports are unanimous in the assertion that the final outturn will depend on the lateness of a frost. The nervousness of the situation was shown in the middle of the week when cool weather set into the belt and a sharp advance occurred. This period of low temperatures, however, did not do any damage to the plant, but it serves to indicate the sensitiveness of the market. The average frost date west of the Mississippi is from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, whereas east of the Mississippi the dates of killing frost are from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that were it not for the possibilities of frost damage a lower level for corn would be seen, notwithstanding the fact that the cash demand is good.

The fluctuations in the oats market have been largely governed by the action of other grains. Values have been depressed by continued heavy receipts, which, despite the good distributing demand, resulted in accumulation. On the rally in other markets a better tone was also displayed in this market, with reports stating that only 2c represents the difference between export bids and domestic prices having a good deal of effect. This time last year oats were being imported from Argentina.

The provision market during the past week has been rather irregular, but a gain in prices has been registered for the period. Outside interest continues limited, and the situation is dominated by the large packing interests, who appear to be on opposite sides. Bulls have given fair support when needed, and on attempts of speculators to follow the advance a shake-out has invariably occurred. This would seem to indicate faith in the situation, but bears claim that it is necessary for these interests to support values in order to dispose of their cash product on hand.

COTTON.

Excepting for unusual developments in the August option last week was rather uninteresting. Trading has been confined to professional operations, with commission house business at a low ebb, and a general interest manifested by outside speculators to await more definite information regarding the development of the cotton plant and also the result of the bull deal in the near months.

Crop conditions during the week have been in the main favorable, excepting for reports of continued drought in Central Texas. There have been scattered showers in the State, but private advices received are to the effect that they have been insufficient and more are needed. It is also a fact that some claims are made stating that even at this date it is useless for precipitation to fall, as no benefit would be derived from the same. In other sections of the belt, however, conditions have been generally favorable. There have been some complaints received regarding absence of moisture in some of the Eastern States, but these reports are not general, and it is generally admitted that the crop in those sections can go a while longer without rains. The tendency, however, has been to ignore the good crop reports and pay more attention to the pessimistic ones. Of course, Central Texas comprises approximately 38 per cent. of the area planted to cotton in that State, which means that it is an important section, but few reports have been so discouraging as to claim deterioration to that entire section.

Crop estimates received during the week have been generally bullish. A report issued by the Mercantile Crop Bureau Association estimates the prospective outturn for this year at 10,370,000 bales. This would indicate a loss of 500,000 bales as compared with last month, and 1,250,000 bales with the estimate by this bureau two months ago. Another report sent out by The Dallas News of Texas after allowing for the average deterioration to the end of the crop made the possible yield of Texas approximately 2,500,000 bales. This is practically the lowest estimate that has been received for this State, with other interests more inclined to take a more optimistic view of the situation, figuring three to four and a quarter millions as nearer the probable outturn. Toward the close of the week there were rumors in circulation statin that the National Ginner's report would shortly be issued and would show a condition of 69. Later these rumors were followed by other ones to the effect that it would be the condition given. These figures would compare with an official Government report last month of 75.5. The reports gotten out by a local newspaper so far on the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama have been rather bearish, with the condition shown last month maintained or improved upon in all States except Louisiana, where a deterioration is expected.

August has been subjected to quite erratic fluctuations. There were no exciting developments early in the week, but last Friday on the issuance of unexpected heavy notices which at the opening of the market amounted to 19,000 bales, and before midday 24,000 bales, resulted in a substantial decline. As soon as these notices were digested, however, it was soon found that there was not enough cotton to go around, and shorts began to display considerable nervousness. The result was that offerings were extremely limited, and on covering of only a comparatively small amount of contracts an advance to 16.90 was seen, which represented new high levels for the season. Bulls were also more aggressive in September, and they were actively bidding for large blocks at the close of the week. This strength naturally restricted selling in other parts of the list, but did not pass without being bearishly commented upon. It was claimed that it is an absolute necessity for the bulls to support this month if they intend to dispose of their spot cotton at levels even 1¼ to 1¾c below August.

The movement of new cotton continues quite liberal. Receipts are comparatively heavy, which is natural, as farmers are no doubt anxious to take advantage of the premiums existing. This movement, it must be said, however, has not been disconcerting to bulls, as the claim is still confidently made that arrivals will be readily taken care of and no pressure will result. The outcome of this is problematical and remains to be seen with the situation at present extremely complicated, as while there are reports of a better dry goods trade in some sections, there are also reports of additional shut-downs in others.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total Week Ended August 27, 1910, $5,661,500.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	93	93	93	93	20
Albany & Susquehanna conv. 3½s	92	92	92	92	10
Allis-Chalmers 5s	76½	76⅞	76½	76½	46
American Agricultural Chemical 5s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼	32
American Cotton Oil 4½s	95	95	95	95	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	96	95½	96	15
American Tele. & Tele. conv. 4s	100	101	99⅝	100	308
American Tele. & Tele. col. 4s	89½	89¾	89½	89¾	12
American Tobacco 6s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	21
American Tobacco 4s	78¾	78⅝	78½	78⅝	24
Ann. 4½s	91¼	92	91¼	92¼	32
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	98⅜	99⅜	98¾	98¾	194½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stpd	90½	90½	90	90	11
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 5s	109	110	108¾	108¾	18
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	106	107¼	106	106¼	72
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, sub. cfs., 50 pd.	102	102	102	102	3
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, sub. cfs., full pd.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
Atch., T. & S. F., Trans. Short Line 4s	92¾	92⅝	92¾	92¾	1
Atlantic Coast Line 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼	6
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91½	24
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	91¾	92	91½	92	24
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	90	90	90	90	16
Balt. & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	80	80	80⅝	80⅝	8
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	90½	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	2
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. June. & Mid. Div. 3½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	4
Bethlehem Steel 5s	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84½	18
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s	82⅝	82⅝	81¾	81¾	94
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	7
Buffalo Gas 5s	61	61	61	61	1
California Gas & Electric 5s	91	91	91	91	5
Canada Southern 1st ext. 6s	104	104	104	104	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106	105⅝	105	105⅝	8
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	76	76	75	75	13
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s stamped	75	75	75	75	10
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, tr. r.	75	75	75	75	20
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	76	76	76	76	1
Central Leather 5s	98⅝	99	98⅛	98⅝	93
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	121½	121⅝	121½	121⅝	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg.	120½	120⅝	120½	120½	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	96¼	96½	96	96	22
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	111½	111⅝	111½	111½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio conv. 4½s	92	92¼	92	92	95
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	100½	100⅝	100½	100½	8
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	71½	71⅝	71½	71½	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	70	70	70	70	3
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	14
Chi., Bur. & Q. gen. 4s	98	98¼	98	98¼	6
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	98⅝	99¾	98⅝	99¾	31
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	255
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	95⅝	19
Chi., Bur. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	98½	98⅞	98½	98½	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. Nebraska ext. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3
Chi. & Eastern Illinois, ref. & imp. 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Chi., Great Western 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, 1934	91¾	92	91⅝	92	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 3½s, Series B	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	4
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	89¼	89¼	88¾	89	255
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	73⅝	73⅞	72½	72⅝	14
Chicago & West. Indiana con. 4s	92	92	91¾	91⅞	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	17
Colorado Industrial 5s	74	74	74	74	6
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	69½	69½	69½	69½	4
Colorado & Southern 1st 4s	94⅞	95⅜	94⅞	95	42
Colorado & Southern ref. & ext. 4½s	96	96¼	95¾	95¾	
Delaware & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	3
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼	28
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Distillers Securities 5s	68⅛	68½	68¼	68½	21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	2
Edison El. Ill. of New York con. 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Erie conv. 4s, Series A	69	69	68	68	63
Erie 1st consol. 4s	82⅝	82	81¾	81⅞	18
Erie gen. 4s	71	71¼	70	71	14
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	6
General Electric conv. 5s	138	138¼	137¾	137¾	21
Hocking Valley 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Illinois Central ref. 4s	96½	96½	96⅛	96⅛	3
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	79⅝	79⅝	78¾	79⅛	125
Interborough Rapid Transit con. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	39
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s, tr. r.	111½	111½	111	111	82
International & Gt. Northern 3d 4s	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	1
International Paper 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	19
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	77⅝	78	77¼	77¾	16
Kansas City Southern 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	9
Kings County El. L. & Power 6s	112	112	112	112	4
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1915	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
Lake Shore 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	40
Manhattan consol. 4s	94	95½	94	95½	2
Mercantile Marine col. tr. 4½s	60½	60½	60	60	6
Met. Street Ry. gen. 5s, tr. ctfs.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	5
Mexican Central consol. 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	20
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	97⅜	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	39
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Missouri Pacific 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1917	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	6
Missouri Pacific conv. 5s	92	93	92	93	20
National Enameling & Stamping 5s	94	94	94	94	11
National Rys. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	94	94	93¾	93¾	9
National Rys. of Mexico gen. 4s	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	83	83	83	83	2½
New York Air Brake conv. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
New York Central gen. 3½s	88½	88½	88	88	16
New York Central deb. 4s	94	94¼	94	94¼	22
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s, reg.	79½	79½	79½	79½	1
New York Cent., Lake Shore col. 3½s	81½	81⅝	81¼	81¼	11
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	78½	78½	78½	78½	10
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis deb. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	98	98	97¾	98	138
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s	131¾	132	131¾	132	40
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1955	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¼	3
New York Telephone 4½s	97	97½	96⅞	97	32
Norfolk & Western divisional 4s	91½	91½	91½	91¼	13
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97¾	98	97¾	98	4
Norfolk & Western conv. 4s	99¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	75
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100	100⅜	100	100⅛	53
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	71	71	71	71	1½
Oregon R. R. & Navigation 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	7
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	92½	93	92½	92½	39
Oregon Short Line 6s	114	114½	113½	113½	8
Pacific Tel. & Tel. col. 5s	93⅝	96⅜	93⅝	96⅜	12
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	102¾	102⅞	102	102	7
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	95⅜	95⅝		95¼	133½
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915, reg.	95¼	95¼		95¼	1
Pennsylvania gtd. gold 4s	96	96		96	1
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	53	53		53	7
Reading gen. 4s	98	98		98	19
Rock Island, Ark. & Louisiana 4½s	93¼	93½		93¼	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 5s	87¾	87¾		87¾	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	84⅝	84⅝		84⅜	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. gen. 5s	106¼	107		106¼	11
St. L., Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	82½	82½		82¼	5
St. Louis, & San Fran. R. R. gen. 5s	86¼	86⅝		86⅛	40
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. ref. 4s	80⅝	81		81	49
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	73	73½		73½	32
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99	99		99	2
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	106	106		106	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	115½	115½		115½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4s	128	128		128	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85	85		85	4
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s, stpd	82½	82½		81⅞	5
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s	69¾	69¾		69⅜	48
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	90½	90½		90⅜	4
Southern Pacific 4s	90	90		89⅝	90
Southern Pacific conv. 4s	98½	98½		97⅝	270
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	93⅜	93⅝		93⅝	31
Southern Railway gen. 4s	74½	74½		74	28
Southern Railway 1st 5s	104¾	105		104¾	40
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	85	85		85	5
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	102½	102½		102½	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	104¼	104¼		104¼	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	103	103		103	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	108½	108½		108½	12
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	99	99		99	2
Underground El. of London inc. 6s	38½	38⅝		38⅝	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100¾	100⅞		100⅞	61½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	105½	105⅝		104⅞	73
Union Pacific 1st & ref. 4s	95½	95⅝		95⅝	60
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	89½	89⅝		89⅝	12
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	87	87		87	1
United States Rubber s. f. 6s	102⅝	102½		102½	12
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	103⅛	103⅝		103⅜	357
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg.	103⅛	103⅜		103⅜	1
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1st 5s	99½	99⅝		99¼	11
Virginia & Southwestern con. 5s	94½	94½		94½	2
Wabash 2d 5s	99¼	99¼		99	5
Wabash ref. & ext. 4s	63⅝	63⅞		63⅝	200
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s, tr. r.	33	33		33	3
West Shore gen. 4s	100¼	100¼		100¼	3
West Shore 4s, reg.	99¼	99¼		99¼	4
Western Maryland 4s	83½	83½		83½	48
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92	92⅞		92	8
Wis., Cent., Sup. & Dul. Div. 4s	90¾	90¾		90¾	3
Total sales					$5,202,000

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
United States 4s, reg.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Total sales					$6,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Argentine 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96¼	96¼	3
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94⅝	94¾	94¼	94⅜	10½
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	93½	93¾	93⅛	93⅜	45
Republic of Cuba 5s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	6
Republic of Cuba 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
United States of Mexico 5s	96⅜	97	96⅜	97	5
Total sales					$80,500

STATE BONDS.

New York Canal 4s	102¾	102¾	102½	102½	120
Tennessee Settlement 3s	95½	95½	95½	95½	6
Virginia defd. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	42	42	41	41	11
Total sales					$137,000

CITY BONDS.

New York City 4s, 1936, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
New York City 3½s, 1954	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
New York City 4s, 1958	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98¼	40
New York City 4s, 1957	98	98¼	98	98¼	6
New York City 4s, 1959	98	98¼	98	98¼	64
New York City 4½s	100½	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	100
New York City 4½s, 1957	100½	100¾	103½	100⅝	10
New York City 4½s, 1957, new	100	100¼	103	100⅜	13
Total sales					$236,000
Grand total					$5,661,500

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
N. Y. City 3½s, 1954 M. N.	88¾ Feb. 25	85¼ Aug 22	85¼ Aug.

W. A. A. Brown's Duplex Houses

Each house has two complete 8-room apartments, entirely distinct (even separate street numbers). The rent of one pays all carrying charges of entire house.

ONE BLOCK TO PROSPECT PARK.

Two blocks Woodruff Av. Station, Brighton Beach "L." These houses are perfect in every detail; steam heat, electric light; handsome combination fixtures; parquet floors; elegant decorations; large closets; tiled baths, with showers. Reasonable terms to responsible buyers. Two houses now ready.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS

buys now and has the house finished to suit his taste.

Parkside Ave., Between Flatbush and Bedford Aves.

Representative always on premises.

W. A. A. BROWN, BUILDER.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO., SELLING AGENTS.

Phone Flatbush 4030. 788 Flatbush Av., cor. Woodruff Av.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Owners

of real estate can avoid all possibility of loss through defective titles by protecting them with Title Insurance issued by us.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000

160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO

Manager of Estates

Brokers, Appraisers,

33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

West Side.

An elegant opportunity of purchasing small bachelor apartment, three to five gentlemen tenants; income $300 to $400 monthly; west side; adjoining Central Park, Subway, elevated; sacrifice furniture $2,000; electric lights, hot water supply, steam heated; six baths. Address Long Lease, 2,029 Broadway.

SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

Five-story, new-law triple on plot 37.6x100, close to 187th St., Broadway Subway Station; rents, $5,600; price, $55,000; 4½% mortgage; excellent investment. For particulars apply Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway, corner 109th St.

12% NET INVESTMENT.

Six-story elevator apartment house, 24 families, on plot 75x100; 4½% mortgage; rents about $18,600; asking price, $155,000; all rented from Oct. 1. For particulars apply Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway, corner 109th St.

328 Washington Terrace, 186th St., half block west of Amsterdam.—3-story and basement brick private house; 10 rooms and bath; cabinet trim; open plumbing; newly decorated from top to bottom; rent $50 per month; will sell on easy terms; $1,000 cash. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.

East Side.

FIRST CLASS LOCATION

789 Madison Ave.

Parlor floor, store and bachelor's apartment at right price.

For further particulars,

L'EGLUSE WASHBURN & CO.,

18 East 34th Street, N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION.

6% interest on mortgage loans. Principal and interest guaranteed. Title insured by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company. I will invest for you sums from $300 to $3,000. For particulars, Henry Y. Halley, 108 Park Av., N. Y. City.

For Sale—A first-class mortgage of $90,000 on high-class improved real estate in the lower part of the city; interest 5%, payable semi-annually. Apply Henry A. Rubino, 15 William St., New York City.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Builders and Agents.—Painting, paperhanging, glazing; estimates. Pollack, 1,475 1st Av. Tel. 6188—Chelsea.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT OF INVESTING MONEY FOR LARGE RETURNS AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

NEW YORK CITY.
SEPT. 8TH
TRAINS WILL RUN FROM ELMHURST HEIGHTS
INTO THE TERMINAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IN 34TH ST., MANHATTAN, IN 10 MINUTES.

BUY NOW AND MAKE 100% QUICKLY.

MODERN MODEL 2 FAMILY BRICK HOUSES; STEAM HEAT, SEWERS, WATER, GAS, ETC. ON EASY TERMS.

DON'T DELAY SEND for particulars to-day.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,

885 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

DO YOU WANT

Water Front Lots

within 20 minutes of New York City; all improvements, sidewalks, streets, electric lights, sewers, fine bathing, beach, and yacht club-house on the property? Can be purchased on small monthly payments; title guaranteed. Call or write, K. Henry, 146 East 34th St., New York City.

LET YOUR RENT PAY

for a home in Queens, N. Y. City, L. I., built to your order, at less cost than a ready built house; 7 rooms and bath; all city improvements; plot 40x100 or more; artistic, well-built houses. WE GUARANTEE OUR CONSTRUCTION WORK. Small amount cash; 28 minutes from Broadway; electric, Subway, and trolley service; in centre of beautiful, built-up, restricted community; schools, churches, libraries, &c.; all city conveniences. Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt. J. MEADE BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

$250—Brick Houses, Jamaica—$250

First payment $250, balance as rent; new, seven rooms, oak floor and trim, tiled bath-rooms, steam heat, electric and gas light, beamed ceiling in dining room, handsomely decorated; good neighborhood; 5c. fare to Brooklyn and Manhattan. FRANK L. FERGUSON 1,528 Broadway, Manhattan, or 884 Fulton St., Jamaica.

JAMAICA

$10 cash, $5 monthly, buys elegant corner plot, two blocks from new electric depot, near trolley; city improvements. Call ready to inspect. H. Albrecht, 1,100 Broadway, Brooklyn. 'Phone 3685—Bushwick.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Spring Farm; 90 acres; 10 rooms; two barns; fruit; near station; $2,000, $1,100 cash. 100 farms. Catalogue free. Dibble, Ansonia, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Private house, stable or small apartment building; suitable altering into studio apartments; client waiting; long lease; Gramercy Park to 60th, 5th to Lexington. Mrs. Alexander, 12 West 40th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

A recently remodeled private dwelling for owner's use, West 22d St.; new plumbing, three baths, parquet floors; large, sunny rooms; perfect condition; good neighborhood. Archibald, 316 West 23d.

39 Commerce St., corner Barrow.—3-story brick dwelling; $55 monthly. Mrs. Devit, 41 Commerce St.

Rooming houses, central locations, $50, $60, $83.33; others higher. Duross Company, 155 West 14th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOU DON'T NEED A SERVANT

IN AN "EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOME," RUTLAND ROAD, BETWEEN BEDFORD AND ROGERS AVS., BROOKLYN, $7,950; $950 CASH AND $50 A MONTH; HOUSES OPEN DAY AND EVENING; BRIGHTON BEACH "L," PROSPECT PARK STATION. SEND FOR BOOKLET, REALTY ASSOCIATES, 176 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

For sale, South Marlboro, 61st Ward, Brooklyn, on Ocean Parkway, Lots 6 and 7, Block 7,160A; each 150x20 feet; cash. Dr. Rundlett, 1 Boorsam Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,

3,986 Loring Place. Private house in finest home section of West Bronx; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; hot water heat, gas, and electricity. Open for inspection. Plot 44x110. Terms to suit. Owner, G. H. Masten Realty Co., 34 East 9th St.

Southern Boulevard, near Willis Av. Bridge. 75x100, ready for improvement; shipping facilities; suitable factory or storage warehouse; bargain for quick buyer. Jacob Streifler Co., 1,344 Wilkins Av.

Brick house, 8 rooms, steam heated, beautifully decorated, fine residential section, near all car routes; will sell less than cost. Owner, 1,861 Morris Av., near 176th St.

A 2-family house, framed, for sale, 672 Dawson St., Bronx, near Prospect Av.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Ideal home site on Sound; 100 feet private hard sand beach; high-class community at Shippan Point, 50 minutes New York, near Stamford Yacht Club; right price. Also inshore plots, magnificent views, $2,000 up. Kenneth Ives & Co., 5 East 42d St., New York.

WATER FRONT HOME SITES ON LONG ISLAND SOUND for sale at very reasonable price. We offer several very attractive plots, with beautiful private beach, 100 feet frontage, 300 feet deep, on crystal clear water of Long Island Sound, at Shippan Manor, Stamford, Conn.; 45 minutes to New York; price, $8,000 up. There is little water front of this quality left near New York. The neighborhood is most desirable. All improvements are there. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 543 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOMESEEKER

Most convenient and accessible.

Westchester Park, Crestwood

25 min. out, Harlem R. R. sta. on property. Very cheap. City improvements; easy terms. J. OFFENBACH, 1,934 Madison Ave.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent—Unfurnished house, 11 rooms, two baths, sun parlor; just built; beautiful grounds; open plumbing; modern fixtures throughout; two blocks from Hotel Gamaritan and station; must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars see J. M. Boyle, 1,851 Broadway, New York City.

SHORE FRONT.

A beautiful point of 20 acres at Orienta, Mamaroneck, N. Y., for sale on easy terms. P. O. Box 1,824 New York.

Yonkers

Large, conveniently situated residence; 15 rooms; improvements; $16,000; rent, $1,000. Palisades, 246 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

AN "EASY HOUSEKEEPING" HOME

at Millington, one hour out on the D., L. & W. Railroad. High altitude, beautiful views. A great Mission living room with fire place and window seat, timbered old English dining room, pantry, kitchen with steel range and laundry tubs, two bedrooms and bath—all on one floor. Two more bedrooms and storage second floor. All bedrooms finished in white enamel, with mahogany doors. Richly decorated; electric light, steam heat, purest water. Grounds 90x200. Would you like to sit in this beautiful home and look to the south and east as far as the eye can reach? You can do it for $5,500; part cash. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

A.—Business reverses compel my selling choice building site, 100x135, in high-class suburb on Jersey Central, 30 minutes from New York, four minutes to depot. All city improvements, large shade trees; fine residences adjoining. Will sell all or half. $50 cash and $20 monthly takes it. Sacrifice, 198 Times.

FARM HOUSE

8 rooms, barn, chicken house, corn crib; slate roof; 8¼ acres of land; less than hour from City Hall; fare 14 cents; on corner of main road; price only $5,800; small cash payment, balance monthly. ALBERT BECKLEY, 32 Union Square.

To Let or For Sale.—Brick residence, Plainfield; 8 large rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors; gas and electric fixtures; plot, 75x190; ten minutes' walk; 45 from New York; rent $900. Owner, Everett House, Sparta, N. J.

Very deep plot 55x227, Fanwood-Westfield; $500; $10 cash, $5 monthly; it is very cheap; free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

FOR RENT, $35, artistic cottage, seven rooms; porcelain bath, furnace, sewer, water, gas; near station; convenient suburb; will sell on easy terms. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Fanwood-Westfield, 100x100, on county road; fully improved; high land; near station; $700; $10 cash, $7 monthly; this is a snap. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Big plot, 50x185; one-half block to depot, Fanwood; paved street, water, gas, electric light, walk, &c.; only $750; $10 cash, $7.50 per month. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

$300 CASH, $10 MONTHLY,

Purchases 6-room house, with bath, steam heat; price $2,300.00; 25 minutes Lackawanna Railroad. Call, write Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

FARM FOR $375.

10,000 square feet of land, rich soil; charming bungalow; nice porch, outhouse; apple, pear, and cherry orchard; fare 15c., or trolley; easy terms. Address MOUNTAIN STREAM, Box 163 Times.

Do you want Commuters' BIG "little farm," an hour out, close to station, Lackawanna R. R., easy terms? Our unique booklet will interest all refined, sincere homeseekers. Acre Farm and Home Company, 141 Broadway.

A plot 55x137 in beautiful Fanwood, near Westfield; high ground; given away at $400; $10 cash, $5 monthly; improvements; restrictions. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

One-family house in good neighborhood; 12 rooms and bath; land 50x100; price $6,000. Call or write Rollfs & Lampe, 46 Franklin St., Jersey City.

Farm $298 1 acre and orchard, 10% cash, $10 monthly. B. Lane, Room 324 World Bldg.

Choice little 2-family house, Wakefield; fine big plot; new gas fixtures; city water; stone walk; good location, &c.; $3,500; $500 cash, $30 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Artistic six-room cottage, every improvement, restricted. Photograph mailed. $4,000. Other bargains. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park.

Beautiful Westfield plot, 50x175; $450; $10 cash, $5 monthly; restrictions; free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Westfield.—New house; six minutes to depot; cheap; $35 monthly payments; all improvements. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Apartment, three rooms and kitchenette, within block 5th Av., between 40th St. and Central Park; state location, price. Y 150 Times.

Wanted—Apartment of two or three rooms, between 60th and 100th Sts.; rent $40. Y 115 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Forrest Chambers

113th Street and Broadway

6 Outside Rooms,	2 Baths		$1,100 Upward
7 Rooms,	2 "	(cor.)	1,600 "
8 Rooms,	2 and 3 Baths	(cor.)	1,800 "
9 "	3 "		1,900 "

Now Ready for Occupancy

Leases from October 1

NOTE.—Mr. GEO. F. JOHNSON, president of the Company owning and operating this building, is also president of the company owning and operating the CHATSWORTH, 72d St. and Riverside Drive, and the HENDRIK HUDSON, Riverside Drive and 110th St., and tenants can be assured of the same standard of service.

EDWARD A. DAVIS, Resident Mgr.

THE ALLENDALE

808 West End Ave., N. E. Cor. 99th St.

Absolutely (12 Stories) Fireproof

THESE MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS

Elegantly and Substantially Finished
Situated on the Finest Residential Avenue of the West Side
WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPTEMBER 1ST
8-9-10-11 Rooms---3 and 4 Baths.

RENTS $2,000 AND UPWARDS

Every Room an Outside Room. Southerly Exposure.
Apply to Agent on Premises, or A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 135 Broadway.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE PRASADA Central Park West, Cor. 65th St.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
8-10 Rooms, 2-3 Baths, $2,200 to $3,600.
W. S. NORTON, Agt., 35 Nassau St. Tel. 3999 Cort.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

AT DOUGLASTON.
A SEMI-FIREPROOF
CONCRETE DWELLING AT COST,

Just completed on large plot of ground in most attractive and accessible residential park within 25 minutes of Manhattan. On macadamized street, surrounded by old shade trees. Have other plots to improve and to get money will sell at cost and on easy terms. Send for photo and floor plans. Builder, 176 Times.

A House Bargain.

At attractive new suburban house, all improvements, on Pennsylvania Tunnel line, twenty-five minutes from Manhattan, one block from depot. Fine surroundings, desirable restrictions, beautiful home, excellent investment. A bargain. Small payment—easy terms. For facts write or 'phone T. I. McNeece, 150 Nassau St.

'Phone 4070 Beekman.

BEST VALUES ON

North Shore of Long Island

For those who want a handsome home, surrounded by the highest class of houses on a private estate, where there are no lots for sale, where the character of the neighborhood is made. Look at the houses at River Lawn, the finest section of Whitestone, 24th St. and Shore. G. S. KELLEY.—For Sale or Rent.

Sept. 8th—22 Minutes from B'way

For Sale.—Owner will sacrifice either of two splendid houses, East Rockaway, L. I.; refined neighborhood; one eight rooms, one nine rooms; built sell $5,500-$6,000, contractor failed; quick buyer can have one at $1,000 discount. Room 1,682 50 Church St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

In the Fifties

A very desirable house, nearly 20 feet in width, attractively furnished.

Rent $3,000 for Season

Geo. R. Read & Co.

60 LIBERTY ST. 3 EAST 35TH ST.

PALATIAL residence in West 90th St., near Riverside Drive; 11 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room; most elegantly furnished; beautiful decorations and hangings. Address Responsibility, Box Y 112 Times.

150th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling, 16 rooms and two baths. W. D. Morgan, Broadway and 147th St.

87th St., West.—One and one-half blocks from Park; three story, ten rooms, two baths; nicely furnished. Neatness, Y 128 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Nicely and completely furnished four rooms; half block from Subway and Riverside Drive, 607 West 137th St., Apartment 46.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE MANSFIELD,

12 WEST 44TH ST.,

NEW YORK.

Bachelors Only

NEW 12 STORY APARTMENT HOTEL,

3 doors from 5th Av., in the heart of the club district and convenient to all lines of transportation. Standard Squash Court on roof. Restaurant, excellent cuisine.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS OF 2 & 3 ROOMS AND BATH.

Apply on premises or

E. S. WILLARD & CO.

45 Pine St. 'Phone, 5987—John

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, Plaintiff, against THE SECURITY INVESTMENT COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 30, 1910.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address 44 Wall Street, New York City.

To Security Investment Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Irving Lehman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of August, 1910, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 30th day of July, 1910.

Dated New York, August 5, 1910.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Advertise your Loss in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times—the chances are the article will be returned.—Adv.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Clearfield

Riverside Drive and 103d Street

FINEST LOCATION ON THE DRIVE.

Distant only two short blocks from Subway express station.

12-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE OF THE BEST FIREPROOF TYPE.

THE CONSTRUCTION SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Suites of

8 and 9 rooms, reception room, large foyer hall and 3 baths.

A few suites of 5 rooms, reception hall and bath.
Every convenience installed.

RENTING REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PREMISES.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents} Broadway and 103d St.

The Manchester

Broadway and 108th St.

N. E. Corner.

New 12 Story Apartment House

Six rooms and 2 baths	$1,000 up
Seven rooms and 2 baths	1,400 up
Eight rooms and 2 baths	2,000 up

Very large reception rooms and foyer halls.

For further particulars, booklets, &c., see

GIBBS & KIRBY, AGENTS.

Broadway and 103d St.

Note:—The owner of this building has ERECTED SAME AS A PERMANENT INVESTMENT, NOT ON SPECULATION. This will insure tenants a building finished in the very best manner. The service will be of the highest class, both day and night. The aim of the owner is to give entire satisfaction in every way. The rentals have been placed on a very low basis consistent with the high grade character of the building. The greatest care will be given in the selection of tenants.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The RIGA COURT

534-536 West 152nd St.
Near Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 Large Rooms and Bath.
Elevator, Phone, Mail Chute and all latest improvements.
$37.50 to $60.00
Representative on Premises.

The RIDGEFIELD

629-631 W. 135th St.
One door from Riverside Drive.
4-5-6-7 Large Rooms and Bath.
Elevator, Phone, and all latest improvements.
$37.50 to $70.00
Representative on Premises.

New Elevator Apartments

510 West 178th St.

between Amsterdam and Audubon Av.

THE GOLDEN ROD

3 Rooms & Bath	$24	$27
4 " "	30	34
5 " "	37	42

All improvements; day and night service, up-to-date in every particular.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

Amherst and Cortland

SOUTH SIDE 110TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY

The house is exceptionally well arranged, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of a private house, with the added advantages of an apartment.

2 apartments on each floor. Service elevator direct to kitchen.

7 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,400 to $1,800
8 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,800 to $2,100

7-room apartments contain 3 bedrooms.

POSSESSION SEPTEMBER 10TH

Leases to commence from October 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Nos. 120 & 125, North Corner 84th St.

Two fireproof buildings; apartments of 8, 10, and 12 rooms and three baths; all conveniences; best possible construction; location finest in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and the Drive; building faces southwest, insuring an abundance of sun in winter and cool breezes in summer. Rents $2,000 to $3,000.

W. R. & J. M. STEWART.

PAUL REVERE

147th St. & Convent Av.
Most desirable suites of

4 & 5 Rooms

All large and outside rooms.
Elevator and all latest improvements.
Near Subway and Elevated.
Rents $600-$840.

HARLEM LIBRARY,

32 West 123rd St.

Cozy, light apartments of one and two rooms and bath; telephone; rents $180 and $360, including steam heat, service, and light. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE MARGARET.

Modern elevator apartments; 4-5-6 large, light rooms and bath; all night elevator and telephone service, express Subway, surface, and "L" cars at corner; $32.50, $35, $42.50, $48. Superintendent on premises, 120-126 West 116th St., near 7th Avenue Drive.

I have FOR RENT the best APARTMENTS on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. See me before you decide on anything. NORMAN DENZER, 3,860 Broadway.

VAN PRAAG,

522-524 WEST 112TH ST.,
Between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.
Beautiful 6 rooms; telephone, etc.
$35 UP.

HALIDON COURT Broadway, S. W. Corner 163d St.

5-6-7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Large Children's Play Room in charge of Uniformed Attendants.
RENTALS VERY MODERATE.

STANLEY COURT,

519 to 527 West 134th Street.
3, 4, 5 rooms, $25 to $35.
All improvements, telephone, electric light.
6 rooms, all improvements, $32 to $37.
H. E. Bowie, Agent, 506 West 134th Street.

EARLSWOOD COURT

128th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
4, 5, 6 large, light room apartments; day and night elevator; telephone; $30, $50.

ALPHA APTS.

301 St. Nicholas Av., (125th St.;) 4, 5, 6 rooms; $35, $60; telephone.

Eight rooms and bath; large, comfortable, cheerful corner apartments; ground floor and floor above; each $1,200; each has five windows facing Park and three on the street. Superintendent, 471 Central Park West.

147th St., 209 to 215 West, (convenient to Subway and "L").—Elegant four, five, and six all large, light rooms; latest improvements; reasonable rents; inducements to desirable tenants.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The Abercrombie, Southwest Corner St. Nicholas & 165th

Two short blocks of station. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. surface cars within a minute's walk.

IDEAL LOCATION.

A new, high-class elevator apartment house of superior construction and finish, possessing every modern improvement; unusually large and light outside rooms.

4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms & Bath

Rents $36 to $75

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE ROSEMOUNT,
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.

65 Morningside Av., near 121st St.; 5 or 7 rooms; modern; parquet floors; hall and telephone service; rent, $37.50 and $45.

THE BURLINGTON.

Unique. Exceptional Value.
134th St., 507 West.—4, 5, 6 rooms; large, light; every detail modern; telephone service; electric light; rent, $25, $33, $36.

ROSBERT HALL,

163d St., 560 West, corner Broadway.
Four, five, or six rooms; elevator apartment; everything new; rent $35 to $60; must be seen to be appreciated.
Apply on premises or Agents,
3,892 Broadway, near 163d St. Tel. 1145 Audubon.

Everett M. Seixas & Co.

West Side.

The Chepstow

Northeast Corner
Broadway and 101st St.
Modern Fireproof Building.

7 and 9 Beautiful all Outside Rooms and Baths.

Filtration Plant in Building.
Four Rapid, Noiseless Elevators.
Excellent All Night Service.

Rents $1,600 to $2,400.

McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.
444 Columbus Ave.

THE OAKDALE

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

36-38 West 35th St.,

NEAR 5TH AV.

Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath.
Hotel service.

RENTS $500 TO $1,000.

Superintendent on premises, or
FT. AMSTERDAM REALTY CO.,
50 Wall St. Tel., 6650—Broad.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

The Saxony, 250 W. 82d St.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
The Forres, 251 W. 81st St.
6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
The Carlyle Dwellings, 450 West End Av.
10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
110 Riverside Drive.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
202-6 West 86th Street.
8 Rooms and Bath.

For information inquire on premises, or Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 252 W. 81st St. and 146 B'way, New York.

SONOMA

1,730—BROADWAY—1,734

Attractive APARTMENTS of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths to choose from, some with coveted southern exposure. Modern fireproof building. Exclusiveness; superior hall and elevator service night and day; refrigeration; transit facilities unequalled; within five minutes' walk to amusements, restaurants, and best hostelries in New York. Your inspection invited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day, including Sunday.

Cathedral Parkway, 237 West 110th St.

FRONTING ON CENTRAL PARK, BETWEEN SUBWAY AND "L" STATION.

7 large rooms, 2 baths; every apartment a perfect home, containing every conceivable modern improvement; night elevator service. Supt. on premises.

185th St., 556 West

NEAR ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.

Four short blocks from 181st St. Subway.

Four Rooms and Bath, $23

Five Rooms and Bath, $27

Concessions, steam heat, hot water, telephone.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side.

THE WINFIELD

207 WEST 56th ST.

Between Broadway and Seventh Ave.

Completely Reconstructed

Exclusive, High Class Modern Apartments, 7 and 8 Rooms With Baths.

Extra Servants' Rooms
Day and Night Hallboy and Elevator Service.

RENT $1,350 to $2,200

Apply on Premises or

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.

Telephone 1263 Bryant

RENTING REMCO SYSTEM.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.

125-127 West 58th Street.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; all night elevators; $1,200 to $1,700.

AMIDON

83d St. and Broadway, northwest corner, 7 rooms and bath; all night elevator, 'phone and hall service; outside and 1 corner apartment; $1,300-$1,500.

LINLAUGH,

2,647 B'way (101st St.), 6 light, sunny rooms and bath; all night elevator; 'phones; $65-$67.50.

202 WEST 78TH ST.

Seven and eight rooms and bath; hall service; 'phone; steam heat; hot water; $570 to $720.

294 WEST 92D ST.

Between Broadway and West End Av.
8 rooms and bath, $1,050-$1,100.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street
or on premises.

FINEST NINE ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

DESIGNED TO MEET THE WANTS OF PERSONS ACCUSTOMED TO PRIVATE HOUSES.

Size of rooms and baths and quantity of closet room can be found in no other apartment in this city, being in every respect equal to those in private houses.

WELLSMORE

77TH STREET & BROADWAY.
$2,750 TO $3,750.

LUDINGTON

205 WEST 101ST ST.

Near Broadway, 103d St. Subway Station and 104th St. Elevated Station.

High-Class, Modern, Elevator Ap'tm't House.

6 Rooms and bath } $900 to $1,080
7 Rooms and bath }

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

THE AYLESMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators, night and day passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; $900 to $1,600. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ST. ANDREW,

S. E. COR. 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST.

Apartments of 5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; parquet floors; separate sevrants' toilet in the 6 rooms; all-night elevator; refined neighborhood; rents $630 to $840 per annum.

SPENCER ARMS

BROADWAY AT 69TH STREET.

Housekeeping Apartments.

6 rooms & 2 baths to 11 rooms & 3 baths.

A—156 WEST 72ND

Bachelor apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, valet service. Apply on premises.

$900.—Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath; abundant closets; two pantries; servants' toilet; kitchen and maid's room floor below; private dumbwaiter. 473 Central Park West. Superintendent at 471.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

16th St., 140 West.—Seven elegant large rooms, baths; steam, parquet flooring, electric light.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.

53 West 33d St.,
offer the following high-class apartments for October rental:

"BEN NEVIS,"
720-2 WEST 177TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath, elevator, etc....$1,100

233 WEST 77TH ST.
N. W. CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Eight large, light rooms.....$960 to $1,200

"THE ELIZABETH,"
248 WEST 105TH ST.,
S. W. Corner of Broadway.
Eight rooms & bath, elevator..$1,020 & $1,080

"THE BEAUCLERE,"
301 WEST 109TH STREET,
N. W. Corner of Broadway.
Seven rooms & bath, elevator..$1,000 & $1,200

"FORT TRYON"
561 WEST 180TH STREET,
N. E. Cor. of St. Nicholas Av.
AN UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOUSE, adjoining Subway Station; mail chute, elevator, hall boys, telephone in each apartment, etc., etc.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms.....Low Rents

"THE WAREHAM,"
231-3 LEXINGTON AVE.
3, 4, and 5 rooms, elevator, etc....$45 to $75

"LENOX COURT,"
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
Eight rooms and two baths, choice....$1,300
Apply to Supt. on premises, or office.

The Sumner

Washington Square Section,
31-33 West 11th St.
Near Fifth Av.

Eight Story Strictly Fireproof Housekeeping Apartment.

Suites of Four and Five Rooms and Bath.
All Modern Appointments.
Ready for Occupancy About September 15.

John H. Dye Co.,
73 West Eleventh Street.

Apartment, 48 West 93d St.—Seven large rooms and bath; all light.

East Side.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.

43 to 51 East 58th St.; 480 Park Av.
7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.....$1,220 to $1,600.
8 rooms and 2 baths, doctor's apartment, $1,800

54 EAST 59TH ST.

Elevator building, all night service.
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$300 to $600

ADELAIDE,

635 Park Av., southeast corner 66th St.
8 rooms and bath, doctor's apartment, $1,250.
Elevator building; all-night service.
Broadway. REMCO 98th Street.
Or premises.

"THE ST. GEORGE"

1,125 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 78th St.

Six and Seven Rooms Electric Light | ELEVATOR APARTMENTS | Telephone and Hall Service.

RENTS $65 TO $75:

Premises or Schindler & Lieber, 1,361 3d Av.

2D AVENUE, 145

6 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT.....$38 UP.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, (Inc.,) 833 Broadway.

1,231 Madison Av., southeast corner 89th St.—Elegant apartments; 7 and 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; hall service; $600 to $1,000.

Lexington Av., 101.—Six exceptionally beautiful rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent moderate.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th STREET.

Handsome apartment; eight large, light rooms.

Lexington Av., corner 48th.—Exceptionally beautiful six rooms, bath; steam heat, elevator, telephone service.

48th St., 138 East.—Five, six, seven elegant rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water.

Bronx.

Tiffany Arms,

163d and Tiffany Sts.

West Farms Subway Express Station at Intervale Ave., only two blocks from House.

New High Class Elevator Apartments Containing every modern improvement, including day and night elevator service; private telephone in each apartment.

4, 5, 6 Rooms, with Bath.
Rents $32 and Up.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or ZIPKES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 103 Park Av., New York.

The Hollywood Apt.

4 and 5 Room Apartments,

steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone; all modern improvements, first-class neighborhood.

NEAR PARK. RENTS REASONABLE.

100 W. 162D ST. Corner Ogden Av.

TELEPHONE 2926 MELROSE.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

5 and 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms. Modern up-to-date improvements; large, handsomely decorated dining room.

948-50-52 TRINITY AVE.,

Just east of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" Station.

RENTS, $24 UP.

Select tenants only desired. Janitor or agent on premises.

Brooklyn.

THE ALGONQUIN.

136-137 PROSPECT PARK WEST.

8 rooms, 2 baths and toilet; elevator and telephone service; all modern conveniences, rent $700 to $850 per annum. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

1,448 Bedford Av., Corner, 711 Park Place.—Eight large, light rooms; tiled bath, gas range, icebox, kitchen and clothes closets, mantels and mirrors, Dutch shelves, gas logs, private hallway, electric lights, telephone services, newly decorated, hot water supply, steam heated; rent $42.50. Reltman, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE APARTMENTS.

6 light rooms, bath, separate toilet; steam heat, hot water; 511 Sixth Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues, Brooklyn. Rent $34-$36. Agent on premises.

If You Are Looking For An Apartment

Consult the announcements in The New York Times—the best apartments in the most desirable sections.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Results
Real Estate

Mutual Realty Corporation,
776-778 Broad St.,
Newark, N. J.

The New York Times:

Our recent advertising in The New York Times brought more inquiries and more actual results in sales than our advertising in any other newspaper.

We have always found The New York Times to be the best medium for Advertising Real Estate, and you can certainly depend upon us for more copy in the future.

Mutual Realty Corporation,
P. S. Brower, Sales Manager.

Upon request the Want Advertising Department of The Times will write an advertisement for you. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

(No. 11.)

LOST
25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ADVERTISE FOUND ARTICLES.

THE LAW.

"A person who finds lost property under circumstances which give him knowledge or means of inquiring as to the true owner, and who appropriates such property to his own use or to the use of another person who is not entitled thereto, without first having made every reasonable effort to find the owner and restore the property to him, is guilty of larceny."
—New York State Penal Law.

As soon as possible after losing anything advertise. Prompt action aids recovery. Telephone 1000 Bryant. The Times will write and publish the advertisement. Cost is little.

LOST—On Tuesday, from Broome St. and Lafayette Place, solid bay mare, 15.3 hands high, and side spring wagon, with top; red running gear and rubber tires; mare has two shoe boils; liberal reward paid for return or information leading to return of property. H. L. Terhune, 406 West 45th St.

LOST.—Stock Certificate No. 11,602 in the name of Walter L. Lascelles for six shares The Home Insurance Co., New York. Finder please return the same to 8 Bridge St. Application for new certificate has been filed.

LOST—Railroad ticket from New York to Fresno, signed G. C. Freman; also notes and other papers, no value except to owner. Return to Hotel Victoria; reward.

LOST—On Sunday, Aug. 28, Grand Central Station or vicinity, black handbag containing about $12, silver watch, brush. Miss King, 138 East 43d St. Reward.

LOST—Black folding purse, containing $40, return ticket to Chicago, &c. Return to Hotel Cadillac. Reward.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS
25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—White French poodle dog; cream ears and brown eyes; answers to the name Teddy. Liberal reward for return to J. Q. Hiers, 128 West 11th St., city.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND
25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company-Hudson River Tubes. Apply at No. 137 Christopher St.: Umbrellas, purses, gloves, pictures, books, music, belts, overalls, watch, watch fobs, overshoes, glasses, keys, canes, alarm clock, &c.

FOUND, Aug. 25 and 26.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Grand and Centre Sts.: Leather handbag containing wearing apparel, 16-foot yawl, slate color inside; small white metal watch and leather fob, bay horse, 16 hands; lady's C. F. gun metal watch, 18-foot schooner yawl, dark frieze overcoat, lady's black leather pocketbook.

COUNTRY BOARD
20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c. a line a day.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND. Within commuting distance of New York; comfortable, steam-heated rooms; fine grounds, with private beach; attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; references.

New York State.

The Ferns.—Are you tired? A few weeks in the mountains will help you. Try it. Beautiful house, all modern conveniences; delightful country; open until February. P. H. Gross, Napanoch, N. Y.

Elm Cottage.—Fall and Winter; pleasant, healthy mountain air; homelike table; fresh eggs, milk, poultry, &c., from own farm; $5 and $6. Mrs. M. Misner, Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Teaneck Inn, Teaneck, near Englewood, N. J.—Quiet, refined, healthy place; large shady grounds; ideal spot for recuperation and rest; 45 minutes Times Square; fresh milk, eggs, &c.; absolute country with all modern conveniences. Particulars R. J. Bingham, Hotel Cumberland.

HEALTH HOME, "Columbia," Butler, N. J. (Erholungsheim.) Refuge for nervousness, rheumatism; baths, massage treatment, (circular.)

HELP WANTED
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

Sales Manager, Christian, wholesale grocery experience; $25.
Editorial man, news or trade paper experience; technical knowledge of textiles.
Porters, Christian; intelligent, active.
Bookkeeper and Stenographer, Christian, under 27; must be alert; $18.
Packer, wholesale fancy goods experience; $12-$14.
Engrossing Clerk, legal experiences; $25.
Elliott Fisher Operator, male; $10.
Bill Clerk, female typewriter operator; $12; Stenographer-Bookkeeper, woman, about 30; $18; Double Entry Bookkeeper, must be experienced handling factory books; $14; Stenographers, several positions; salaries according to ability. Call.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING REQUESTS TO FURNISH COMPETENT HELP OF ALL KINDS, ESPECIALLY A LARGE NUMBER OF BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE. WORTHY, COMPETENT APPLICANTS REGISTERING WITH US WILL BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITIES TO ACCEPT ANY POSITION WE MAY HAVE TO FILL, PROVIDING THEIR REFERENCES ARE FAVORABLE AND THEY MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORDER. WE HAVE NO TIME FOR IRRESPONSIBLE PEOPLE. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency,) 47 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Numerous positions paying good salaries; better locate permanently now. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

Domestic Help.

MISS BRINKLEY,
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
4 East 42d St. Tel. 2484 Murray Hill.
Competent, thoroughly trained servants, including house cleaners, supplied after a careful investigation of references. Personal attention given to opening of houses.

MISS MARIE NIELSON, SWEDISH EMPLOYment Bureau, 610 Lexington Av.—Cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, parlormaids; first-class help; references thoroughly investigated, 3679—Plaza.

SITUATIONS WANTED
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

COOKS, laundresses, chambermaids, housework, elevator boys, useful. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d. 94 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, useful men; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th. Tel. 486—Morningside.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY of Japanese Y. M. A. furnishes most reliable help. 727 Lexington Av. 'Phone 6580—Plaza.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th; bond, $1,000, guarantees colored help. 1119 Harlem.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Would you invest in a mining property under development in richest and most accessible gold camp in America? High grade ore; only nominal amount of capital required to make great paying industry; only those who would grasp such an opportunity if true need answer; the chance of a lifetime. Address T. P. White, 5 East 42d St.

WANTED—Offer for moving picture privilege; unsurpassed location, on main avenue, at junction of several trolley lines and B'klyn "L" station; only responsible offers entertained. For particulars address W 243 Times downtown.

For Sale.—A new Hoffman Steam Presser with furnishings and good thriving business; cost of presser, $225; business amounts to $150 a month net; if sold before Sept. 1 will sell for $250; come and see it. The Club, 30 and 32 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Excellent opportunity for a man with $25,000. Financial success absolutely assured to right party. Quick action necessary. Write at once. Y 64 Times.

100 fac simile typewritten letters, 60c; multigraphing, addressing, highest quality, lowest prices; phone representative 2612 Stuyvesant. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

Part of window for rent for demonstration; commission basis. Call 509 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$6,000, 6%, first mortgage; security $40,000; premium, $400; Jersey. Antisell, 590 East 170th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who thoroughly understands double entry, with experience; Christian; references; salary $10. J 100 Times.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,

BROOKLYN,

REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SALESWOMAN FOR THEIR DRESSMAKING SPECIAL ORDER ROOM. ONLY THOSE WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED TO THE HIGHEST CLASS TRADE NEED APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Competent white girl; American family of two; apartment; recent references. Call Monday morning, Wilson, 170 West 73d St.

GIRLS wanted to paint on small articles; good pay. Kornicker, 221 Centre St.

HENRY HESSE.
SIXTH AV., 399, 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN OF NEAT APPEARANCE AND GOOD ADDRESS FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: ART EMBROIDERY, WORSTED YARNS, KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY AND KNIT UNDERWEAR. APPLY 10 TO 11 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPING, &c.—A business woman occupying a 6-room apartment wants a middle-aged woman to do housekeeping and cooking; an excellent home for the right woman; nice, pleasant housekeeper has been with me 15 years. V 22 Times.

MAID.—An intelligent person as doctor's office maid; references required. Apply Monday, 8 to 10 A. M., 26 West 88th St.

WANTED—Mother's helper; refined and educated woman to be member of the family and assist in care of two children, mending and light housework; salary $30; suburban town, 14 miles from New York. Reply by letter to A. B., care of C. C. Co., 530 West 27th St., New York City.

YOUNG EDUCATED LADIES wanted to enter nurses' training school; after three years' course diploma given. Apply between 9 and 11, Superintendent Training School, Sydenham Hospital, 337 East 116th St.

HELP WANTED, MALE
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—SALESMAN.—To sell a stamp affixing machine; nothing like it on the market; keeps, counts, sticks your stamps; sells itself in one demonstration; hustlers only need apply. 177 Broadway, Room 35.

AGENTS, canvassers, salesmen everywhere, "Marvelous Career Theodore Roosevelt," African hunting trip; handsomely illustrated; outfit free. W. W. Wilson, 14 Thomas St.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WANTED.—Write for New York Fall examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 246T, Rochester, N. Y.

MACHINIST.—First-class man only. Apply 115 Nassau St., Room 57, New York.

MEN can secure good-paying positions and liberal contract; must be reliable. Continental, 50 Stuyvesant St., 10th St., near 2d Av.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS wanted; New York examinations Nov. 12; $800 to $1,600; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 256T, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—A few clean cut, educated men, good talkers, to call on business people; appointments are all made; not insurance, books, or real estate. The Bunnell Service, 143 West 42d St., second floor.

SALESMEN.
Wanted experienced salesmen on sweaters; commission basis. Apply Brooke, 283 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, knowledge of hosiery required, to act as salesman city and vicinity; salary; good opportunity. V 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN with experience as payroll clerk; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 144 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Carpets and rugs repaired; Oriental work. Ernath, 1,040 Lexington Av.

COMPANION.—Refined Southern woman of sunny, cheerful disposition; reference. Miss A. H. C., Charlottesville, Va., (R. F. D. No. 2.)

COOK and WAITRESS.—By mother and daughter; city, country. Mrs. Shields, 101 West 97th St.

NURSE.—A refined German young lady as nurse for child; best of reference. Address Guenther, 528 East 83d St.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Excellent penman; good detail worker; references; $10. Executive, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; careful, bright, and willing worker. Nellie Wilson, 15 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School education; good worker; best references furnished; $8. Steno, 241 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; expert filer; office assistant; best reference; $10-$12. W 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years with one firm; capable; taking intricate dictation. W 280 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, balance sheets, systematizing; bookkeepers assisted; part time, $5 up. Bischoff, 280 Broadway, New York, Room 136.

ADVERTISING MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man of ability; expert designer and buyer of printed matter; good correspondent. B., 56 Wardell St., Astoria.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 26, reliable, accurate, neat penman, desires position; $14; references. Y 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; thoroughly double entry; correspondent and notary public; recommendations. Josiah, 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; knowledge stenography, typewriting; experienced; quick, accurate, reliable. Sidney Hertzfeld, 338 East 121st St.

The New York Times welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation.—Adv.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 5 years' experience; willing, obliging; careful driver; references; 6 months traveling in Europe. Adolf, 156 East 79th St.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Young man, 25, ten years' experience cloaks and suits, wants position; good bookkeeper; have bought woolens, linings, tend shipping; useful in salesroom; reference; salary moderate. W 245 Times Downtown.

HOTEL STEWARD.—High-class man; highest references; many years' experience; can take full charge of every department; wants position. Address, Hickey, 32 West 45th St., N. Y.

SALESMAN wants position to sell anything; 24 years old, single; six years in wholesale stationery and novelty business; highest references. W 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, 28, as confidential stenographer or private secretary with a future; thoroughly competent; now employed. I. T. G., Times, 80 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 21, has chosen accountancy as his future; wishes to gain experience in an accountant's office; at present employed as bookkeeper; best references; salary secondary consideration. Y 59 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (Cor. 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; beautiful, vine-covered house; finest location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; more foliage than country; cooler.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; doctors' offices; references. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; good table; table guests accommodated, references.

7TH AV., 2,053.—Opportunity large front rooms; steam; first-class board; references.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms, running water; good table; telephone.

16TH ST., 20, 22, AND 33 WEST.—Large front rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

57TH ST., 319-321 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms and bath, parlor floor, suitable for two men or married couple; vacant Sept. 1; also other rooms, with and without private baths.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Single and double rooms, superior accommodation, those desiring comfort investigate; reasonable.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Clean, airy rooms; substantial board; table guests accommodated; homelike house; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful balcony floor, handsomely furnished; private bath, electric light, shower; private residence, near Park; complete and attentive service.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; physician or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; superior table; references. Telephone 6666 Columbus.

72D, 159 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suite or separately; board; parlor floor dining room; references.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all conveniences; table guests; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms; phone, L, Subway; home cooking; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; large closets; with or without bath; parlor dining room; excellent table; transients accommodated; table board; telephone; Christians; references required.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single rooms; steam; running water; first-class board; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all conveniences required.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Pleasant, medium and small rooms; table board; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; transients accommodated; parlor dining room; 'phone 7195 Schuyler.

79TH, 121.—High grade throughout; 96th, 61; rooms; prices moderate.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large, small rooms; special rates for business people; parlor dining; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; convenient all cars; table board.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Private baths, electricity, parquet floors; excellent table; steam heat; doctor's suite.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; table guests; references; telephone; central location.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot baths; excellent table; telephone; table guests accommodated.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; near Park; telephone.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; excellent home cooking; dinner guests accommodated; references.

102D ST., 243 WEST, Near Riverside.—Exceptionally attractive double room with board; also table board.

115TH ST., 560 WEST.—Rooms newly furnished and decorated; table a specialty; near Riverside; references.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; excellent Jewish table; all conveniences; table guests accommodated.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; excellent table; table guests; reference.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Connecting large rooms; airy; well furnished; first class; board optional; references.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all conveniences; excellent board; private residence; telephone; Subway.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

East Side.

15TH, 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

30TH ST., 40 EAST, (Corner.)—Second floor suite; private baths; other rooms; elevator; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 694-696, 23 East 63D ST.—Suites, separate rooms; excellent board; parlor dining.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., Subway, bridge, trolley five minutes Broadway; rooms, parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets. 905 Main.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—$17.50 per week. American plan. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOMMODATIONS wanted immediately; suites, single and double rooms, housekeeping apartments, parlor floors and houses. Applicants requiring accommodations can secure investigated list free. Call, write, or telephone 4742 Madison Square. St. James Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway.

WANTED.—Two furnished rooms with first-class board, 112th to 122d St., west side, for couple and nine-year-old son; reference. W 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, would like room and board with private family; $10 a week; away all day. Address V 24 Times.

YOUNG professional man desires lodging, with or without board, near Park Av., between 59th and 76th Sts. Y 181 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS
15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Corner, one flight; large, medium, front; electricity, running water; gentlemen. Campbell.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Charming rooms, private house; home comforts; gentlemen; references; transit facilities unsurpassed.

19TH ST., 241 WEST.—Clean rooms; ones exceptionally large, suitable for two or three friends; reasonable.

21ST ST., 306 WEST.—Front parlor bedrooms, connecting, suitable for two; two housekeeping rooms. Rohmer.

22D ST., 437 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor; private bath optional; two or three gentlemen; reasonable.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Hall room, private house; large closet, running water, bath; $5 weekly.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; references.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, single, en suite; furnished, unfurnished; with, without private bath.

58TH, 343 WEST.—Front parlor, hall room; running water; large side room; all light, newly furnished; telephone, elevator; top floor; reasonable rents. Benson.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually pleasant room, attractively furnished; all improvements; moderate rental.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites, with private bath; also other rooms in a first-class private house; all modern conveniences.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Newly furnished double, single rooms; private baths, electric lights, telephone; references.

73D, 166 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; southern exposure; also parlor floor, doctor.

73D ST., 177 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all conveniences; private family; references; telephone.

73D ST., 179 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; hall room; all conveniences; reference.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium sized rooms; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant large front room; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front room; dressing room; suitable two gentlemen.

78TH ST., 135 WEST.—Well-furnished suite; private bath; suitable three gentlemen; 'phone; references. Owner.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Strictly bachelor; handsome rooms; refined surroundings; high-class private home; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room, with bath; newly furnished; one flight up; private family.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished large and small rooms; conveniences; "L" and Subway.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms, with bath; parlor floor for doctor; references.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; running water; also doctor's office; service.

82D, 148 WEST.—Large and medium, well-furnished rooms or suite; gentlemen; telephone.

85TH ST., 168 WEST.—Desirable rooms in private house; near Subway; telephone; gentlemen only; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable medium and single rooms; select house; "L," Subway; conveniences; telephone.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large cool room, $3.50; every convenience; telephone; half block "L"; Park.

94TH, 137 WEST.—Private family offers exceptionally well-furnished rooms; bath; conveniences; gentlemen; breakfast.

95TH ST., 59 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; attractive prices; quiet, select, accessible neighborhood; American family.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Two rooms, front; permanent business people preferred; elevator; 'phone; references. Cooke.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Parlor suite; sunny, well heated, bath, telephone; Broadway Subway; very reasonable. Williford.

119TH ST., 450, (Manhattan Av.)—Beautiful large, clean parlor, bedrooms; all improvements; gentlemen, couple. Sloane.

122D, 509 WEST.—Special rates; front, attractive modern rooms, newly furnished; board optional. Miller.

137TH ST., 259 WEST.—Artistically, newly furnished large, small room; running water; breakfast; board optional.

187TH ST., 253 WEST.—$3 upward; private house; near elevated, Subway; references; gentlemen. Audubon 1693.

140TH ST., (3,440 Broadway.)—First class front room; private lavatory; shower; every convenience. Trumbull.

142D ST., 117 WEST.—Nice light room; two in family; board if wanted. Spitz.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Large, small spare rooms in refined home; private house; Broadway Subway.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, (corner 127th St.)—Handsomely furnished suites; four, five, and six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; lowest Summer rates, $10 weekly upward; room, bath, kitchen, $3 weekly upward.

East Side.

17TH ST., 216 EAST.—Desirable room for gentleman; bath, running water; private house; references.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Free swimming pool, showers, &c.; electricity; telephone; $5 and up.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private house; references.

83D ST., 15 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; telephone; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 55 EAST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

85TH ST., 15 EAST, (5th Av.)—Large and small sunny rooms or an entire floor.

55TH ST., 100 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, large and small; all improvements.

83D ST., 53 EAST.—Large, pleasant front room, second floor; all conveniences; private house; references.

BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOM or suite; corner apartment; strictly private; no other roomers; private telephone; elevator; home comforts; Madison Av. Y 1 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has cool, newly renovated rooms overlooking water, for men, with, without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Player piano, 88 note, standard make, will sell at great sacrifice. 316 West 42d St.

Lost
Returned
Next Day—

This little advertisement appeared in The New York Times, and next day the lost article was returned to its owner:

LOST—Masonic Knight Templar charm; name engraved; liberal reward; pawn ticket redeemed; no questions. McKenna, 66 Pine St.

Mr. McKenna writes The New York Times:

"The Masonic charm lost by me and advertised in your most valuable paper was returned this morning, to my great pleasure. J. J. McKenna, 66 Pine Street, New York."

Times readers return articles.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A Splendid New Fire-Proof Business Building
At 516 Fifth Avenue
Corner of 43rd Street

In the very heart of the new center of business and fashionable life in New York.

Close to Grand Central Station, Subway Express Station, Elevated and Surface lines.
Surrounded by leading Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants and Financial Institutions.
Exceptionally light—every Floor and Office has a flood of outside light.
High-speed Otis Electric Elevators—Freight Elevator on 43rd Street.
Vacuum Cleaning System.

Store, Floors and Offices
suitable for business concerns of a high-class, dignified character.

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Room 321 — 527 Fifth Avenue
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34th Street and Madison Avenue.
OFFICES and LOFTS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

This building is strictly fireproof and of the latest and best design. Standing on high ground, with a southern exposure, at the intersection of two wide streets, quite exceptional light and air are assured for all time. The situation and transit facilities are second to none in Manhattan. Every effort is exerted for the comfort and convenience of tenants, and only those of undoubted standing will be considered.

Apply to Agents.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH,
10 East 33d Street, N. Y. City.

LARGE CORNER STORE
Northeast corner 67th St. and Columbus Av.; also inside store; fine location; all conveniences; splendid opportunity for any first-class business. Jas. W. Kelly, 673 Ninth Av.

To Let,
One-story building,
418 East 55th St.
3,000 square feet floor space.
Inquire 1,006 1st Av.

Floor for rent for furrier, milliner, or embroiderer. J. Goldstein, 45 West 39th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICE, THOMAS E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to BIANCA E. KARELSEN, Charles L. Power, Charles P. Goldsmith, Jerome C. Adler, Hugo Oppenheim, Holmes Electric Protective Company, Simon J. Walsh, Frederic E. Sondern, carrying on business under the firm name or style of The Clinical Laboratory; Bernard Strauss, assignee; Day, Clark & Company, John W. Forsinger, Bertha B. Gaskell, Adolph J. Grinberg and Ira A. Grinberg, carrying on business under the firm name of style of Adolph J. Grinberg & Son; Bippart, Griscom & Osborn, Joseph M. Imfeld, Samuel Lawson, Carrington & Company; Robert W. Adams and J. Woodhull Adams, carrying on business under the firm name or style of T. W. Adams & Company; Thomas J. Dunn, John F. Dunn and John L. Dunn, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Thomas J. Dunn Company; Louis Dietrich, Albert E. Renaud and Alfred T. Rigoulot, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Renaud, Rigoulot & Co.; Ferdinand Fuchs, Henry Fuchs and George W. Harvey, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Ferdinand Fuchs & Brother; Hoyt, Obrig & Geiger Company; Ernest M. Currier and Henry E. Roby, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Currier & Roby; Frederick H. Larter, Henry C. Larter and Halsey M. Larter, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Larter & Sons; The Toltec Gem Mining Company, Charles L. Power and Robert B. Allan, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Power & Allan; Jerome C. Adler, Mortimer C. Adler and Henry C. Adler, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Charles Adler's Sons; Eduard Van Dam, John R. Scofield, Harris & Harrington; Charles J. Fox, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Fox & Company; John Schumacher, Louis M. Hraba, Montross, Clark & Company; Joseph R. King and Ernest A. Dreher, carrying on business under the firm name or style of King & Dreher; Joseph B. Courtois, Hardy Bush and Horace F. Garrigus, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Courtois, Bush & Garrigus; George R. Howe, William T. Carter, William T. Gough, Frank R. Horton, Frank W. Stanbrough and Herbert F. Farrow, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Carter, Howe & Company; Himalaya Mining Company; Theodore Kraft, Charles Kraft and Henry Kraft, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Theodore Kraft & Sons; Emily R. Halsted; Edward H. Eckfeldt and Edward H. Ackley, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Eckfeldt & Ackley; August G. Schmitt and Christian F. Groth, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Schmitt & Groth; Daniel D. Brokaw, Durand & Company, Charles Weller Company, L. Tannenbaum Company; Hugo Oppenheim and Bernard Strauss, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Oppenheim & Strauss; Albert A. Geiger and Daniel C. Bauer, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Geiger & Bauer; Adam Keller and Frank J. Keller and Adam Emil Keller, carrying on business under the firm name or style of L. H. Keller & Company; Emil L. Klages; Christine H. Hedges, William M. Kias and Andrew J. Hedges, Jr., carrying on business under the firm name or style of A. J. Hedges & Company; The Keller Manufacturing Company; Henry E. Oppenheimer and Julius Raunheim, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Henry E. Oppenheimer & Company; Charles P. Goldsmith and Isaac Loeb, carrying on business under the firm name or style of C. P. Goldsmith & Company; Horace R. Benedict and John L. Warner, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Benedict & Warner; Edmond E. Reboul, American Morocco Case Company; Stephen B. Kent and Arthur L. Woodland, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Kent & Woodland; David L. Gluck, A. Wittnauer Company; Charles G. Malliett and Lascelles C. Maxwell, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Malliett & Maxwell; Maurice Brower, Inc.; Dubois Watch Case Company, Dennison Manufacturing Company, The Jewelers' Board of Trade, Harold Sturges Rankine, Grace E. Scoresby; William A. Seaman and Harold Seaman, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Seaman Motor Launch Works; Chester M. Truax, Emil Goothelf, Jacob Sieinback, Benjamin L. Morris, Walter N. Jackson, John W. Seaman, Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey; Daniel F. Hines and Frederick Hammer, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Hines & Hammer; William R. Warwick; James Cloughly, William R. Cloughly and Anna Nichol, carrying on business under the firm name or style of Cloughly, Nichol & Co.; Henry A. Kirby, Albro R. Carman, American Exchange National Bank of the City of New York, Emily R. Halsted, Maria L. Mansfield, George W. Rice, Mary May Drake, William Ferdinand Packer and Mary M. Rice, and to all persons interested in the estate of Thomas E. Rice, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 27th day of September, 1910, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily R. Halsted and Ephraim A. Karelsen as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and show cause, if any there be, why the claim of Emily R. Halsted, one of the administrators, against the estate of said deceased, should not be paid, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Attorney for Administrators, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK J. O'BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at place of transacting business, at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1910. ANNIE M. O'BRIEN, Administratrix.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The New York Times closely scrutinizes all advertisements and excludes misleading and objectionable statements.—Adv.

Large Factory Lofts
WITH POWER
to Lease in the
GRAY BUILDING,
13-15 Laight St.,
near Canal St. & West B'way

Exceptionally Convenient Location for Shipping.

15,000 Sq. Ft. to Each Floor Unusually Good Light.

**Modern Building with Automatic Fire Alarm and Sprinkling System Freight and Passenger Elevators, Steam

POST'S AEROPLANE WRECKED IN DARK

Amateur Aviator Lands on a Fence, and His Forward Elevating Planes Are Torn Away

ELY FLIES OUT OF SIGHT

When He Reappears In Dripping Sky, Mars Goes Up to Meet Him—Mars Gets Sky Pilot's License.

Augustus Post, the amateur aviator who has managed to keep just a lap or two ahead of annihilation during his practice flights at Sheepshead Bay, slowed down a trifle in the gathering mists last night and a fence post got him. It tore away his forward elevating planes and ripped most of the mercerized rubber off his starboard wing. Mr. Post luckily had remembered where his motor connections were in the crisis, and got his engine stopped before the damage became personal. He walked away from the wreck and announced that he would fly some more as soon as the repairs were completed.

None of the crowd that came out to see the final flying of the Curtiss troupe saw what happened to Mr. Post. He stood by his machine modestly while the grandstand throngs looked on, loaned it to Mars at intervals, and listened to whispered suggestions from the higher fliers as to how he should proceed to sky-skipper his way along in little jumps instead of trying the longer journeys before becoming master of the shorter.

The call of the megaphone man that the flights were over and that the spectators could go home was Mr. Post's signal. Hardly had the last back been turned upon him before his motor began to phut-phut in flying fashion and his propeller blades to whiz out air waves in his wake.

"Excuse me," said Aviator Ely, who had done his best to give the crowd a good time, "but I'm going away from here," and he rushed his aeroplane rapidly toward its stable while he fumbled the stable door key in his other hand.

He called to Mrs. Ely, who was busy telling her husband's friends about the $100 watch she is going to have to-morrow because of her husband's long flight Saturday, Mrs. Ely understood the alarm and ran. So did Aviator Mars and Aviator McCurdy, and they took their aeroplanes with them.

Looked Like a Night Hawk.

That left the field to Mr. Post, and the gathering darkness. He flew north till he looked light a night hawk on a joy ride, rising till his barograph showed him he was clearing the grass tops, and skimming along till the aviators hurrying stableward wondered what would happen to the northward fence. They thought they saw their youngest brother in point of time aloft, settle nicely in the grass, but then they heard his motor whirr some more, and they were glad because the stable key was clicking in the lock. They heard a crash and a crunching of aeroplane ribs, and knew that one lap lead of the aviator had at last been lost. They wheeled the craft into its stall, and were glad it had been no worse.

"Land as soon as you get up, practice landing all the time—that's the way to learn," confided Mrs. Ely to Mr. Post as they stored his crippled 'plane away, "and then," she added coyly, "some day you may be wearing watches, too."

The day brought to a close the Curtiss aviation meet in which New York people have had their first real opportunity to see airmen aloft. About 50,000 persons were admitted to the grounds during the six days the flying continued and they saw the aeroplanes up, a little at least, in every kind of weather.

The programme yesterday was a resume of everything that had gone before. Ely hopped across the field at 4.30 o'clock, and Mars did the same thing ten minutes later, disguising the fact that it was too windy to be attractive up aloft by turning his aeroplane into a "wind wagon" and racing around the tract the horses once had run on.

Ely and Mars Sail Together.

At 5:30 o'clock the wind was losing its bluster, and Ely went far northward and upward into a leaden, dripping sky, till his plane was lost to view. Then he appeared again out of the low clouds, humming his way toward the field from the direction of Far Rockaway. He was gone fourteen minutes, and his flight gave the crowd an idea it had seen enough to make the day worth while. As he was about to land Mars got up into the air to greet him, and the two went sailing around the course together, taking an elevation of about 100 feet and running plane by plane for two laps.

The thing seemed to have possibilities, and McCurdy decided he'd like to have a four-lap race with Mars. They started together from the ground, but Mars landed from the thirty-foot air level. He found some one had shut off his gasoline and his engine was balking for its food.

Acting Secretary Charles Heitman of the Aero Club of America was on the grounds, anxious to make a licensed sky pilot out of Mars, and he told the aviator he could do it if he'd fly four times around the track, landing each time within 150 feet of the starting point. Mars agreed to try and put in five for good measure, and the third time he came to the earth he was declared worthy of a license. It will entitle him to enter in the international meet for the speed trophy now held by Curtiss, and is the eighth sky pilot's license in existence, the others being held by Wilbur and Orville Wright, Anthony Drexel, Capt. Baldwin, Curtiss, Faulhan, and Clifford B. Harmon.

In breaking camp after the first air meet near New York, the participating fliers will disperse in many directions. Mars leaves to-day for Minneapolis, McCurdy for Syracuse, Ely for Illinois, and Willard and Curtiss for Boston, where they will measure skill with the Wright fliers for the first time in the East. The Boston meet, on account of its large prizes and the number of planes entered, will attract many of the "aeromad" who are beginning to be regular attendants at flying meets in their anxiety not to miss any of the capers that are cut aloft.

MOISANT BREAKS MACHINE.

Tries Once More to Finish Paris-London Flight and Has Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—John B. Moisant made another attempt this morning to complete his long interrupted aeroplane journey from Paris to London by accomplishing the remaining twenty-seven miles to the British metropolis. He rose about 8 o'clock in a gusty wind, got up about fifty feet, and then came heavily to the ground, after only a minute's flight. His propeller was broken and the machine received damages in the landing which it will take a week to repair, but neither Moisant nor his mechanician was injured.

The Chicagoan says he is resolved to fly to London somehow.

"If I wasn't carrying a passenger, I might do it all right in these winds," he declared, "but with a passenger I cannot get high enough to fight them properly."

This is the fourth accident which has befallen Moisant since he flew from Paris to Calais and across the Channel Aug. 16 and 17. He has been stuck for days now at Kemsing, Kent, only twenty-seven miles from his goal.

CHANGE DATE FOR CONTEST.

Aero Club Awaits Approval of French and British Authorities.

The approval of the French and British aero authorities of the application of the Aero Club of America for a change of date for the international aviation contest at Belmont Park from Oct. 22 to 29 is eagerly awaited by the International Aviation Committee, which will manage the big aviation meet.

The International Aeronautic Federation has already agreed to the cabled request from the Aero Club, and it is not thought probable that the British or French aero authorities will interpose any objections, as the proposed new dates will in no way affect the meets in either France or England. The sanction of the International Aeronautic Federation for the international meet in this country extends to Nov. 2, and a change in the date for the feature event on the programme would not necessitate any extension of time.

A favorable reply is expected by the Aero Club of America within forty-eight hours, in which event the date of the opening of the international meet will be changed from Oct. 15 to Oct. 20. This change will be of great benefit to the contestants in THE NEW YORK TIMES-Chicago Evening Post flight from Chicago to New York. The date of this race is set for Oct. 8 to 15. The postponement of the international race for five days will enable the aviators taking part in the Chicago-New York flight to devote the additional time to reassembling their machines and testing them for the competitions at Belmont Park.

The programme of events at Belmont Park has been so arranged that each prize will be won outright, and no aviator will go away without the money offered by the management should they succeed in winning any of the prizes. Not only that, if the attendance approaches what is reasonably expected there will be approximately $100,000 to be divided among the aviators from the net profits of the meet.

There will be three grand prizes for duration, speed, and altitude during the meet. In addition there will be hourly prizes for the same events in addition to passenger carrying, slow starting, mile dashes, cross-country, and other novelties. A special prize will be offered for the aviator making an altitude record of 10,000 feet or over.

The programme, which will be announced in a couple of days, has been so arranged that any aviator with any type of machine will get a prize. While the high-powered machines will probably secure the major portion of the prize money, no special attention will be paid to those flying the big six or eight cylinder machines. It is the intention of the Contest Committee, of which J. C. McCoy is Chairman, to make the programme as attractive as possible and give every aviator competing an equal chance.

WATER FLIGHT FOR CURTISS.

He Will Fly from Cleveland to Cedar Point and Back for $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Glenn H. Curtiss arrived to-day for his flight on Tuesday from here to Cedar Point, seventy miles distant. Mrs. Curtiss accompanied him to watch the proceedings. A purse of $15,000 has been offered him for a trip to Cedar Point and back. To-morrow he makes his preliminary flights, although he says they are not necessary.

"This trip will not be as long as my Albany-New York flight," said Curtiss, "but it will be over water all the way. The air is just right for me, and I believe the flight can be made without mishap. I shall fly along the shore line of the lake, keeping about a half mile out from land. Mrs. Curtiss will follow me in a boat if it is possible."

FLIES ACROSS LAKE GENEVA.

Armand Defaux Wins Swiss Aviation Club's Prize.

GENEVA, Aug. 28.—Armand Defaux today won the Swiss aviation club's prize for a flight across Lake Geneva in an aeroplane. Starting at Noville, four miles south of Montreux, he flew to Collonges, near Geneva.

The distance, about forty-one miles, was negotiated by M. Defaux in fifty-six minutes.

THIEVES IN A FLAT A WEEK.

Made Themselves at Home and Then Took All the Silverware.

It was reported to the police of the Ralph Avenue Station last night that the apartments of Harold Morris, on the ground floor of 980 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, had been broken into and lived in for a week, and that all the silver and several suits of clothing had been stolen.

Mr. Morris, who is spending his vacation with his wife and twelve-year-old daughter at Bloomburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., has heard nothing of the robbery, and the police are trying to locate him. The only clue they have to work on is two old suits of men's clothes left behind by the burglars and several pawn tickets believed to be for the clothes that were stolen. The burglars had forced an entrance into the apartment through a rear window.

Mrs. Conwell, who occupies the apartment over that of the Morrises, saw the door open while she was going out last evening, and thinking that Mrs. Morris had returned, stopped and called her several times. Upon receiving no reply she called the janitor, and they entered the apartment. Everything had been turned upside down, and the contents of the pantry were strewn all over the parlor. The janitor called up the police, and Capt. Shevlin and two men came up to investigate.

The burglars had used the kitchen for a bedroom, and had taken a mattress and put it on the floor. A large pile of dirty dishes were in the sink, and several empty sardine cans and a number of cracker boxes showed that the men had evidently made themselves at home. A pile of bent plated silverware was on the dining room table.

On Friday afternoon several children playing in front of the house saw a man dressed in a frock coat, patent leather shoes, a high silk hat, and carrying a suitcase leave the house and walk away. One of the children said that the coat looked like one that Mr. Morris used to wear.

Mr. Morris is a fireman attached to Truck 50, at Beard Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He left a week ago for a two weeks' vacation. Neighbors say that for six days they have heard noises coming from the Morris apartment, but they paid no attention to them, thinking that the Morrises were back.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—345 Willis Av.; G. Rothberg	Trifling
12:10—200 West 111th St.; F. Einstein	$25
1:05—207 6th Av.; E. Bloom	Trifling
2:10—713 10th Av.; F. W. Moore	$10
3:07—52 Manhattan St.; E. Fairbank	$20
5:20—11½ East 117th St.; S. Meisels	Trifling
P. M.	
1:45—354 East 55th St.; Josephine Weising	$2,400
2:40—720 Kings Av., City Island; E. Carey	$4,000
4:55—99 Barclay St.; G. Engle	Trifling
7:30—159 W. 4th St.; Andrew Onfice	$500
8:30—420 W. 46th St.; Herman Arns	$200
9:05—235 W. 21st St.; J. Moorehouse	$50
10:45—96 E. Houston St.; J. L. Kahn	$500

STARBUCK CHILDREN FOUND IN ARLINGTON

Father's Detectives Discover Them in a Jersey Town, Through a Package Sent by His Wife.

ADMITS SHE MISLED COURT

Mother Love Caused Her to Deny She Knew Where They Were, Woman Now Declares.

Ferdinand and Katherine, aged 12 and 11 years old, the children of Mrs. Grace L. Starbuck, will be in Justice Bischoff's Court this morning, according to his order issued last Thursday afternoon. Their mother will be there also, and she will say that during the two days last week when she was denying she knew where they were she was telling a deliberate lie, but that she did it out of love for them.

Mrs. Starbuck will ask Justice Bischoff to take the two children into his private room and have a talk with them, believing, she said last night, that he then will revoke his order of July 27, turning them over to her husband. Husband and wife are suing each other for a separation.

Detectives in the employ of the husband found the children yesterday at 727 Devon Street, Arlington, N. J., in the home of Mrs. James Reed. They have been there since they disappeared three weeks ago from a house in Jones Street, Jersey City, where they had been placed by Starbuck.

The mother paid for their care in Arlington, and went out to see them twice a day, and it was her intention to keep them in this house until the excitement about her disobedience of the Supreme Court order had blown over. Then, she said, she was going to live with them. A package she sent to the children on Friday led to their discovery.

The children were left in the Arlington home last night. This morning Mrs. Starbuck will appear before Justice Bischoff with the children and make her plea. She said last night she had spent the afternoon writing a letter to the Justice presenting her justification—mother love.

Mrs. Starbuck formerly lived at 531 West 112th Street, where the husband still occupies the apartments. Some months ago the husband asked for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Starbuck filed a counter suit. Each denied that the other was entitled to freedom. The temporary custody of the children was awarded to the father pending the settlement of the question of the granting of the absolute divorce asked for on both sides.

The children were put in a school uptown, and Mrs. Starbuck went to live at 536 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. After the school session the children were placed in the Jones Street house in Jersey City.

Justice Bischoff ordered that the children be produced by the mother and turned over to the husband on Aug. 8. Before that date arrived Mrs. Starbuck had made all her plans for spiriting them away to Arlington, and a day or so before the court order was to take effect they left the Jones Street house. She met them on the street and took them out to the friend's house in Arlington.

She was brought before Justice Brady last Wednesday to show cause why she should not be sent to jail for contempt of court, but denied she knew where the children were. Justice Brady said it appeared to him she must know where they were, but he took no action, holding the case over until Thursday for Justice Bischoff, before whom the divorce suits had been originally argued.

"I am here, you Honor, and you can send me to jail if you want to, but I cannot tell you where my two children are. Send me to jail if you must, it has come to things here, and I am ready to go; but I have told you the truth. I do not know where my children are," said Mrs. Starbuck.

When Mrs. Starbuck appeared before Justice Bischoff on Thursday she again denied she knew where the children were. After arguing with her a long time the Justice said:

"I am going to give you until Monday noon to obey the order of this Court. See that you find the children and surrender them by that time or serious measures will be taken."

"I will do all in my power, but—"

"You will find the children!" interrupted Justice Bischoff. "And let me remind you, they were only awarded temporarily to your husband. If the suit results in your favor the children will be returned to you, but if against you you will want the indulgence of the Court when it comes to allowing you to see the children. If you produce the children as I have indicated requests for indulgence from the Court to you will come with better grace."

Old Brooklynite Dies.

Lace Suydam, 82 years old, one of the oldest men in the Flatlands section of Brooklyn, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, Mill Lane and Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. The Suydam family has occupied this old-fashioned white frame cottage for more than a hundred years, and Gen. Washington is said to have spent a week there as a guest of the family. Mr. Suydam was born in the house.

His father settled in the Flatlands section of Brooklyn before the War of the Revolution. It was then a farming country. The Suydams, Vanderveers, and several other families owned nearly all the land in the district, which since has been cut into lots.

Axe to Save Boy from Dog.

John Hogan, 4 years old, of 267 Ogden Street, Newark, was attacked by a bulldog on Saturday while playing near his home. So stubborn was the dog that it was necessary to chop part of its nose off before it would release its hold. The child is in the City Hospital.

The boy was on his way to buy some candy, and stopped to play with the animal. In an instant the dog sprang upon the boy and sank its teeth in his left hip.

Several men beat the dog with clubs and stones in vain. Then one procured an axe and hit the animal on the nose.

STOP TONG FIGHT.

Police Grab Two of Four Chinamen Carrying Large Revolvers.

The police feel certain that by the arrest of two Chinamen last night, whom they charge with carrying concealed weapons, another outbreak of the Tong war was averted.

Policeman Sivac of the Elizabeth Street Station made the first arrest. He saw four men walking down Mott Street and when they arrived at Pell Street they began glancing around as though looking for somebody. The usual crowd of Chinamen hanging around the fronts of the stores in Pell Street promptly disappeared, and Sivac made for the four, who ran. They went back along Mott Street, and Sivac caught up with one, who said he was Wong Pong of 3 Mott Street. Sivac says he found a revolver on him when he took him to the Elizabeth Street Station, where he was locked up.

Taking advantage of the absence of the policeman with his prisoner, the other three men came back. Detective Levins of the Central Office had heard of the other arrest, and saw the men nearing Pell Street again. The Chinamen seemed to be aware that the policeman was following them and split. One Chinaman crossed the dead line. A crowd gathered around him, and trouble seemed to be at hand when Levins slipped in and arrested him. The detective says he found a revolver on him. He gave his name as Chow Lee of 13 Mott Street. He was locked up in Headquarters, charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Both the prisoners are members of the On Leong Tong, the police say. While Chow Lee, was being arrested the other two Chinamen disappeared.

SAVINGS LOST, HE ENDS LIFE.

Young Weserbe Is Believed to Have Lost $1,300 Through Meeting Stranger

Harry W. Weserbe, 22 years old, of 34 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in a vacant lot at Van Wyck and Lincoln Avenues, Jamaica, yesterday morning. There was a bullet wound in his right temple, and a revolver, with one shell exploded was lying by his side. In a pocket of his coat the police found this note:

Dear Father and Mother: All my money is gone. There is no use in living now. Good-bye. HARRY.

Young Weserbe was employed as a bookkeeper in the freight offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 Broadway, Manhattan. He had saved his money, and up to Thursday last had an account in the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn amounting to $1,500. An entry in his passbook, which was found in his room yesterday afternoon, indicated that the money had been drawn out, and the boy's parents believe that it was grief over the loss of this money, which fell into the hands of a smooth stranger, which drove their son to end his life.

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KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10 Matinee Sat. only, 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:10 SHARP. CHARLES FROHMAN'S ANNUAL MUSICAL COMEDY PRODUCTION. OUR MISS GIBBS by authors of music of The Arcadians.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturdays only 2:15. THE FUNNIEST THING IN NEW YORK IS EVERY MINUTE OF A. E. MATTHEWS IN LOVE AMONG THE LIONS

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturdays only, 2:15. THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN NEW YORK IS THE WONDERS OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS IN THE BRASS BOTTLE

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Sat. & Sept. 5, 2:15. IT'S FUNNY, BUT IT'S CLEAN. THE COMMUTERS by JAMES FORBES

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 8 PERFORMANCES. THE SPENDTHRIFT With EDMUND BREESE.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Labor Day at 2:15. BESSIE McCOY & 100 Others in THE ECHO. IMPERIAL RUSSIAN DANCERS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre. Guaranteed Cool & Comfortable. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Lab. Day, 2:15. TO-MORROW EVE. FIRST NIGHT. The New French Musical Vaudeville Madame Sherry Lina Abarbanell WITH Ralph Herz. Book by Otto Hauerbach. Score by Karl Hoschna. Staged by George W. Lederer. & others.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. only 2:15. TO-NIGHT—First Time This Theatre. THE ARCADIANS THE MOST ENDURING IS THE BEST.

LIBERTY Theatre, W. 42d St. TO-MORROW NIGHT. SEATS SELLING. THE COUNTRY BOY

JARDIN DE PARIS SUMMER and WINTER GARDEN. Atop N. Y. Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Table Chairs $1. Smoking. Refreshments. LAST 6 NIGHTS BEST OF ALL ZIEGFELD REVUES. FOLLIES OF 1910. Staged by Julian Mitchell. THE ONLY SHOW OF ITS CLASS IN AMERICA.

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NAZIMOVA'S 39th St. Theatre, nr. B'way. Henry W. Savage Offers. To-Night at 8:15. MISS PATSY with Gertrude Quinlan.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. 39th, B'way & 6th Av. Seats on Sale. THE UPSTART A New Farce Comedy. THURS. EVG.

DALY'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Lab. Day, 2:30. BABY MINE by Margaret Mayo.

BROADWAY Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., 41st St. & B'way. Sat. & Lab. Day 2:15. LEW FIELDS. THE SUMMER WIDOWERS. IRENE FRANKLIN.

LYRIC. 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last Week in New York. Louis Mann in THE CHEATER. Beginning Labor Day Matinee (Seats Thurs.) The Great Drama of Mother Love. Madame X. ORIGINAL CAST.

HACKETT. 42d W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Last Wee Here. Next Week Comedy Theatre. CLARA LIPMAN in THE MARRIAGE OF A STAR.

Beginning LABOR DAY MATINEE (Seats Thurs.) Wm. A. Brady's New Play, MOTHER By Jules Eckert Goodman.

CASINO B'way, 39th St. Wed., Sat. & Lab. Day, 2:15. Evs. 8:15. Matinees. EDDIE FOY Up and Down Broadway EMMA CARUS

LEW FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Lab. Day, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER in TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE

COMEDY Theatre. 41st, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Beg. Labor Day Matinee. Seats Thurs. CLARA LIPMAN in The Marriage of a Star.

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AMERICAN 42d St., nr. B'way. DAILY MAT. 25c. JULIAN ELTINGE. Ed. Blondell, Julian Rose, Johnny Ford, Count and Countess Chilo, others.

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